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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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8 January 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PRC TO SEND MORE DOCTORS TO THIRD WORLD

HK050659 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Dec 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] Guangzhou--Medical cooperation and technical exchanges are expected to be strengthened between China and the rest of the world, Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli told CHINA DAILY in an interview.

"This includes sending abroad more medical teams and expanding medical ties with more countries," the minister said.

China at present has more than 1,200 doctors working in 41 countries, mainly in the Third World. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), more doctors will go to the Third World countries where Chinese medical teams since 1963 have treated about 166 million patients and trained an estimated 1,200 local medical personnel.

Cui, 64, is now in Guangzhou attending a national conference on oncology, the medical science that relates to tumours. Earlier, he opened an international symposium on leprosy, which was also held in the city.

Referring to China's medical programmes in the Third World, the minister described this cooperation as one of the most effective and successful vehicles to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people "with their brothers and sisters in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Cui said that countries around the world, both developed and developing, have shown great interest in traditional Chinese medical practices, such as acupuncture, acupuncture anaesthesia and herbal medicine. He added that about 1,000 doctors from over 80 countries have been trained in the acupuncture training centres in Beijing, Shanghai, and Nanjing under the joint sponsorship of the Ministry of Public Health and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Joint studies of traditional Chinese medical herbs are also under way between China and some countries in Asia and Africa, Cui added.

The effectiveness of acupuncture and traditional medicinal herbs may help some Third World countries reduce their imports of Western medicines, which consume a great deal of money annually, the minister said.

Meanwhile, Cui said, China has been seeking overseas financial and technical assistance to modernize its health work, mainly from some specialized agencies of the United Nations and the World Bank.

Also, he said his ministry is expanding medical cooperation with developed countries such as the United States, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Australia and Japan. Close ties have also been established between China and East European countries through government agreements signed in the past two years, he added.

According to the minister, China is up to advanced world levels in many medical fields, particularly in clinical medicine, micro-surgery, treatment of burns and bone fractures.

The focus of medical cooperation with developed countries, Cui said, will be placed on some new branches of medicine urgently needed in China, such as immunology, molecular biology, clinical pharmacology and genetic engineering.

Cui said the ministry has decided to send abroad more doctors and medical scientists to further their studies in the next five years--about 400 to 500 each year, twice as many as the annual average in the past few years.

At the same time, he said, China will sponsor several international conferences on medicine next year and will invite well-known foreign doctors to train Chinese medical personnel, the minister said.

Last year, more than 2,000 foreign doctors and public health officials visited China and over 1,000 Chinese doctors and medical workers toured overseas under various exchange programmes.

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GENERAL

UNESCO OFFICIAL, OTHER REGRET BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

OW060920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 December (XINHUA)--Britain's decision of withdrawing from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has made UNESCO Director General and some countries regret while a U.S. spokesman described the decision as understandable.

Britain Thursday confirmed a decision at a cabinet meeting to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of this year despite widespread opposition at home and abroad.

London threatened the withdrawal a year ago for reasons it listed of the U.N. body's politicizing its activities, inefficiency, and wastefulness.

The United States withdrew from UNESCO last year for the same reasons.

In response to Britain's decision, UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow expressed his "deep regrets," saying that Britain "was instrumental in establishing" the organization and "has always played an active role" in it. M'bow described the decision as a surprise to those who had tried to seek an agreement over the past years on the organization's controversial plans and practice.

The French Ministry for External Relations said that France, host country for UNESCO, expressed its regrets over the British move.

A French representative to the U.N. organization said that the withdrawal was "unjustified" because UNESCO had made "enormous progress" recently.

While regretting the British decision, a Federal German spokesman in Bonn said that reform could only be achieved from within the organization. "Federal Germany hopes that results will soon be achieved, which will allow Britain and the United States to resume membership," said the spokesman.

The regret and hope expressed by the Bonn spokesman was shared by the Dutch Foreign Ministry.

A spokesman for the Belgian government said that it intended to remain in the U.N. organization although it disagreed with its "bad management."

Spanish Culture Minister Javier Colana said in Madrid that the British decision was "sad", adding that it is "more necessary than ever to have an institution for international cultural dialogue."

Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations Stephen Lewis said in Ottawa that his country would remain in UNESCO because "it is determined to survive."

In London, the Labour Party's spokesman David Owen described the government decision as "a kick in the teeth for the Third World and another step down the road to Britain's isolation."

In Moscow, the Soviet News Agency TASS said the British decision had been made under the pressure of the United States.

In Washington, however, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said that "obviously that is a British decision."

Another State Department spokesman said that his government accepted and understood the British decision and hoped the UNESCO "will seriously address meaningful reform."

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GENERAL

BRIEFS

CANADIAN EXPERTS RECEIVE CITATIONS--Wuhan, 2 December (XINHUA)--Two foreign experts received citation certificates here today from the Wuhan Municipal Government for their contributions to two local factories. They are Robert Kritzer from Federal Germany, who has worked in a brewery, and Leslie Chelminski from Canada, who has worked in a plastic products factory, in this Hubei provincial capital. They have both acted as technical advisers to the factories since 1984 and cooperated with technicians there to help improve the quality of the products. Mayor Wu Guanzheng presented the certificates to the experts at today's ceremony. Another expert, Werner Gerich from Federal Germany, who is director of the Wuhan Diesel Engine plant and received a citation in January this year, was also present at the ceremony attended by more than 100 people. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW] /12913

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC GROUP MET--Beijing, 3 December (XINHUA)--President Li Xiannian met and exchanged views on international issues with a delegation from the Christian Democratic International led by its President Andres Zaldivar here this afternoon. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/095

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY TO ASSIST TIANJIN IN STUDY

OW100904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tianjin, 10 December (XINHUA)--The newly-formed Tianjin Institute of Sociology is to cooperate with New York State University in a study of family structure and lifestyles in this port city.

The study, which will be carried out over the next few months, will involve a sample survey of 1,000 families.

Wang Hui, a sociologist and deputy secretary general of the Tianjin Municipal Government, said sociological research in Tianjin over the past two years had involved the departments of education, political science and law, family planning, statistics, housing management, communications and transport, as well as women, youth, and religious organizations.

Social studies in the city have been made on the conditions of the aged, crime, changes in living standards, family relationships, juvenile delinquency, social education and suicide.

Consumer problems, housing, divorce, construction and management have also been investigated.

The Municipal Government often consults sociologists in the effort to cope with social problems.

There are now 30 graduates and 100 undergraduates studying in sociology department of Nankai University.

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UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

CHINESE FILM WINS AWARD--Honolulu, 8 December (XINHUA)--A Chinese film, "Yellow Earth", won the East-West Center award and Eastman Kodak award of excellence for cinematographer at the Fifth Annual Hawaii International Film Festival which ended here last night. Sponsored by the East-West Center, a non-profit educational institution in the United States, the film festival reviewed 38 feature films and more than 50 documentaries and shorts presented by 16 countries and regions in the Asia-Pacific region and the United States. "Yellow Earth", directed by Chen Kaige and cinematographed by Zhang Yimou, both young Chinese, has drawn an enthusiastic audience since the festival began on 1 December. At the award presenting ceremony last night, President of the East-West Center, Victor Hao Li, highly praised the outstanding work of young Chinese film makers to "best promote the understanding between Asia, Pacific and the United States. This was the second time that the festival gave its only two awards to a Chinese film. The Chinese film "River Without Buoy" won the same awards during last year's film festival. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 9 Dec 85 OW] /12913

U.S. MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS MET--Beijing, 5 December (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Peng Chong of the National People's Congress Standing Committee met with two business management specialists from the United States here today. Mike L. Liaw, president of the International Investment Consultants Company, and Linda Lin-yau Hu, vice-president of the Pacific Simulation Engineering Incorporation (PSI), arrived here on 2 December to give lectures to Chinese managerial personnel. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/096

NORTHEAST ASIA

HU YAOBANG COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW071205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 December KYODO--Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said Saturday that it will take another 40 years to heal the scars the Chinese people suffered in the Sino-Japanese War. Hu made the observation in a meeting with Japanese novelist Toyoko Yamazaki in Beijing, Japanese sources said.

After citing a joint intervention in China by eight powers, including Japan, Britain and the United States, in 1900, Hu added that only 40 years have passed since the end of the Sino-Japanese War.

He was quoted as saying that the Chinese people have finally begun forgetting about the intervention by the big powers, but it will take 40 more years for them to improve their sentiment toward Japan.

The Chinese leader said the bilateral trade imbalance and official visits to the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, dedicated to Japanese war dead, have added to the ill-feelings of the Chinese people toward Japan.

Japan's trade surplus with China amounted to an estimated 1 billion dollars this year.

Visits to the Yasukuni Shrine by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other cabinet ministers on 15 August to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II triggered anti-Japanese demonstrations in China.

Hu declined Yamazaki's request to comment on recent remarks by Chinese officials critical of Japanese cooperation in the Baoshan steel project.

Yamazaki said the Chinese mass media unfairly ignores Japan's cooperation in the project.

Hu said the Chinese press should take a friendly attitude toward cooperation provided by foreign countries, according to the sources.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

FURTHER ON WU XUEQIAN'S REVIEW OF SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

HK090036 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0845 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Report: "Wu Xueqian Speaks on Sino-Japanese, Sino-Soviet, and Sino-U.S. Relations"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 8 December (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE--Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister answered questions raised by a "LIAOWANG" reporter on Sino-Japanese, Sino-Soviet, and Sino-U.S. relations.

The 49th issue of "LIAOWANG", which will be on sale tomorrow, carries an article entitled "Wu Xueqian Speaks on Our Foreign Policy and the International Situation."

Commenting on Sino-Japanese relations, Wu Xueqian said: Generally speaking, the development of Sino-Japanese relations in recent years has been smooth. There have been many exchanges in every field between China and Japan and these changes have been made through extensive channels and have been rich in content. The Chinese government has always suggested that Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation are in the fundamental interest of their peoples and are favorable for upholding peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific area. To continually consolidate and develop Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation and to truly establish long-term and stable good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries is an unswerving basic national policy of the Chinese government.

In order to achieve this goal, and push forward Sino-Japanese friendship into the 21st Century, the government of the two countries should continue to scrupulously abide by the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint declaration and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Friendship, and implement the four-point principle of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability." In addition, they should also value their friendship, which has not come into existence easily, and properly and actively solve those problems that exist in bilateral relations by conducting consultations on the basis of the above principles.

Wu Xueqian is of the opinion that a more important thing is that in the course of their long-term relations in the future, they should strive to add to the positive factors, to eliminate the negative factors, to do more work in an indepth and down-to-earth manner, and to refrain from doing things which hurt

the feelings of the people's of the two countries and which affect their relations in order to ensure the healthy, smooth development of their friendly relations.

Japan is one of China's friendly neighboring countries. We pay close attention to developing with Japan long-term economic and technological cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. We hope that through practical and effective efforts on the part of both sides, Sino-Japanese trade will actively expand and attain steady, balanced development, and that the two sides will together create conditions for promoting cooperation between them in investment, technology transfer, and so on, and bring about a new situation in this respect.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

SABOTAGE DISRUPTS JAPANESE RAIL TRAFFIC

OW291006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0928 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, 29 November (XINHUA)--State-run railway traffic in Tokyo, Osaka and several other cities was disrupted today following sabotage of communication cables.

Early this morning, signal and communication cables in Tokyo, Osaka and several other cities were cut off and Asakusa railway station in Tokyo was attacked by flamebottles and time bombs. As a result, trains came to a standstill and millions of passengers were stranded.

It is reported that the Central line and Yamanote line in Tokyo were the most seriously hit. Tens of cables, including signal lines, telephone lines, power-supply control and ticket-booking lines were disrupted.

Japanese policy authorities accused radicals who support a strike by the powerful labour union in Chiba county which opposes the break-up of state-run railways and the creation of private ones for the sabotage. "More than 40 people have been arrested up to now," police said. However, a union leader dismissed the charge, saying, "the strike has nothing to do with the case and we will hold the strike originally planned."

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami in separate speeches today vowed not to permit any "illegal strike" and said it would take measures to tackle the ultra-left clique to prevent similar events."

The state-run railway authority said it would take one day to restore the lines, which have affected more than 10 million people.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

SAKURAUCHI QUESTIONS WAR CRIMINALS ENSHRINEMENT

OW050323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 5 December KYODO--Former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuraiuchi says he has doubts about the manner in which Japanese Class-A war criminals are enshrined along with the country's 2.4 million war dead at Tokyo's Yasukuni Shinto Shrine.

The manner of "joint enshrinement" could be a problem in view of article 11 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, signed after the war between Japan and the United States and other allied countries, Sakuraiuchi said at a press conference here Wednesday.

The Yasukuni Shrine has become the center of controversy both in Japan and abroad since Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his fellow cabinet ministers paid it an official visit 15 August to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II..

China, South Korea and other Asian countries have criticized the visit as a possible sign of a resurgence in Japanese militarism.

Wartime Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other Class-A war criminals are among those enshrined.

The article of the peace treaty cited by Sakuraiuchi as the basis of his doubt says that the Japanese government accepts the rulings on war criminals by the Tokyo military tribunal and other war criminal trials.

Sakuraiuchi, a senior member of the faction led by Nakasone within the ruling liberal-democratic party, also noted it was only seven years ago that Class-A war criminals were quietly enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine.

If the enshrinement had been conducted openly, Sakuraiuchi said, there would have been opposition at that time with some politicians pointing to the San Francisco Treaty.

Sakuraiuchi's comment might indicate, some diplomats here say, that Prime Minister Nakasone is trying to settle the issue by having the war criminals enshrined somewhere other than at Yasukuni.

Yasukuni is understood to have been a major subject when Sakurauchi met Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian earlier Wednesday.

Nakasone's visit to Yasukuni led several groups of religionists and others in Japan to go to court on the grounds that the prime minister had violated the constitutional separation of politics and religion.

In China, Nakasone's Yasukuni visit is understood to have triggered anti-Japanese demonstrations in the capital and other cities.

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CSO: 4000/093

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN'S ANTIFINGERPRINT CAMPAIGN PROTESTED IN PRC

OW070125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 December KYODO--A group of Chinese residents of Japan took their protest campaign against fingerprinting to China by handing out anti-Japanese handbills during a Sino-Japanese friendship car rally..

Sources said the protesters, among the 15 overseas Chinese from Japan who took part in the Shanghai-Beijing rally, distributed a total of 100 pamphlets during stops in Nanjing and Tianjin.

About 50 handbills also found their way into the literature on the rally distributed at a reception party held Thursday at the great hall of the people in Beijing to mark the completion of the rally.

The protest was believed to be the first of its kind in China since China and Japan restored their diplomatic relations in 1972. The handbills,, written in Chinese, charged that the Japanese fingerprinting system violates the spirit of Sino-Japanese friendship, Japan's own constitution and international human rights convention.

The handbills also complained that Japan imposes fingerprinting on Chinese and other foreign residents in Japan although China does not require similar fingerprinting on long-term Japanese residents in China.

The handbills pointed out how Japan had imposed fingerprinting on Chinese in its prewar occupied territories in China and hit out at a Japanese police officer who once made a public remark that foreigners in Japan should return home if they refuse to be fingerprinted.

Some cadres from the all-China youth federation were found avidly perusing the handbills. One Chinese youth who attended Thursday's welcome reception party at the great hall of the people said he sympathized with the Chinese compatriots in Japan and felt sorry for them although he did not quite know about the facts of the antifingerprinting campaign.

The Chinese side asked the rally participants not to put Japanese and Chinese flag stickers on their cars, though the stickers were earlier planned, according to the sources.

The Chinese authorities probably feared that Japanese flag stickers might provoke anti-Japanese elements in China, they said.

Chinese mass media did not report on the car rally until all cars had arrived at Beijing Thursday, the sources said.

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CSO: 4000/093

NORTHEAST ASIA

'ORDERLY' BEIJING RALLIES MARK ANTI-JAPAN DATE

OW091251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 December KYODO--Rallies commemorating the 50th anniversary of the anti-Japanese "December 9 Movement" in 1935 went off peacefully in Beijing Monday, with not a single anti-Tokyo wall poster appearing on the campus of Beijing University.

Some 4,000 young people gathered at the Tiananmen square to take an oath on joining the Communist Youth League of China.

Both meetings were held in an orderly fashion under the control of the youth wing of the communist party, sources said.

It appeared that any attempt by radical elements to resort to direct protest actions against Japan had been completely quelled, they said.

At the gatherings, party officials did not mention economic or political policies of current Japan, unlike similar rallies held in the past several months.

At a meeting held in Beijing 3 September to mark the 40th anniversary of China's victory in the anti-Japanese resistance war, some speakers denounced what they called the resurgence of Japanese militarism and the official visit to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine, dedicated to Japanese war dead, by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in August.

Nakasone's Yasukuni visit, coupled with China's huge trade deficit with Japan, triggered a wave of anti-Japanese rallies by students in Beijing and elsewhere.

The absence of anti-Japanese speeches and posters on the occasion of the anniversary of the 9 December movement was apparently in line with the policy of the communist party and the government to avoid excessive criticism of Japan, some sources said.

Meanwhile, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the official organ of the communist party, said in its editorial on the anniversary Monday that youth is a "shock brigade" for the cause of the party and one of the most valuable forces the party can depend on to build a new world.

Without referring to the current Japan-China relationship, the paper said when it is in keeping with the orientation of historical development, the youth movement can forcefully push history forward. But if the youth movement goes against the demands of history, the newspaper said, it can bring big or small setbacks to history and waste the lives of one or even several generations.

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CSO: 4000/093

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

PENG CHONG MEETS DELEGATION--Beijing, 29 November (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with a group of Japanese cultural figures here today. The visitors are led by actress Haruko Ishiyama, a leading official of the Association for Japan-China Cultural Exchanges. They arrived here 27 November as guests of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 29 Nov 85 OW] /12913

WAN LI MEETS YOUTH DELEGATION--Beijing, 5 December (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met a Japanese youth delegation here this afternoon. The 150 Japanese young people started their visit in Shanghai 28 November, and arrived in Beijing today in 36 mini-buses after a journey of 1,900 km. On their way from Shanghai to Beijing the Japanese had meetings with Chinese youth in Wuxi, Nanjing, Xuzhou, Taian, Jinan and Tianjin. The delegation is led by Hioshi Ohira, who is the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's son, with Lin Tong Chun as its honorary head and Den Hideo as its advisor. Wan Li described their bus trip as a good way to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the youth of the two countries. He said that Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation from generation to generation will help safeguard peace in Asian and Pacific regions. Present on the occasion was Zhao Puchu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /12913

LONG-TERM RESIDENTS ON INCREASE--Beijing, 29 November KYODO--Japanese staying in China for more than three months totaled 4,538 as of 1 October, up 48 percent over a year earlier, the Japanese embassy announced Friday. The biggest increase was observed in the number of Japanese corporate personnel and their families, who numbered 3,017 as of 1 October this year, compared with 1,967 a year earlier, showing an increase of 53.3 percent. Japan-China economic cooperation is being steadily consolidated in the field of personnel exchange, embassy officials observed. Japanese students in China and researchers and their families topped the 1,000 mark for the first time to reach 1,153, up 50.3 percent from the 767 such persons who were in China a year ago. Nearly half of Japanese residents in China, or 2,241 persons, are staying in Beijing. This is followed by 1,172 persons in Shanghai, 361 in Tianjin and 221 in Guangzhou, the officials added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW] /12913

NAKASONE'S MESSAGE CONVEYED--Beijing, 4 December KYODO--Former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurai conveyed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's message to China when he met Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian here Wednesday. The message said Nakasone wishes to develop Japan-China relations on the basis of "four opinions" expressed by [word indistinct] communist party chief Hu Yaobang as guiding principles for development of bilateral relations. In the 30 minute meeting at the foreign ministry, Wu expressed thanks for Nakasone's message. Sakurai is leading a delegation of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan. Hu expressed the four opinions in connection with Nakasone's official visit in August to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine where Japanese war criminals are enshrined along with the nation's war dead, at a meeting in October of the Japan-China friendship Committee for the 21st century. Hu said Japan and China should develop friendship as their national policies, correctly deal with the past history of confrontation, not allow revival of militarism in Japan, and make efforts not to hurt the feelings of each other's peoples. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW] /12913

HOPES FOR SHEVARDNADZE VISIT--Tokyo, 10 December (XINHUA)--Shintaro Abe, Japan's foreign minister, said his country will make every effort to sign a Japan-Soviet cultural exchange when Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visits Japan in January. In a speech today to the Japan National Press Club, Abe said that a preliminary consensus on signing the agreement has been reached, but some problems remain to be solved. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone might exchange visits if Japan-Soviet relations show some improvement, Abe added. Abe said he hopes Shevardnadze's visit would pave the way for improved relations and eventually a peace treaty between the two nations. Japan will continue to press for a settlement of the northern territorial problems, Abe said. Discussing the U.S. strategic defense initiative, Abe said Japan understands the SDI research work, but the time is not ripe for Japan to participate in it. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 10 Dec 85 OW] /12913

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR FETES JAPANESE GUESTS--A youth good-will delegation from Japan's Fukui Prefecture, led by its Governor Heidaifu Nakagawa, arrived in Hangzhou on 24 November on a friendly visit to Zhejiang. Governor Xue Ju met and gave a dinner for the governor of Japan's Fukui Prefecture, Heidaifu Nakagawa, on the evening of 24 November. Ashihara Cho in Japan's Fukui Prefecture was the hometown of Mr Cenkuo Fujino, teacher of Mr Lu Xun. Friendly ties were established between our province's Shaoxing City and Ashihara Cho in 1983. During the meeting, the two sides pledged to work for the promotion of friendship and cooperation between Zhejiang and Fukui and between Shaoxing and Ashihara. [Excerpt] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /6662

SHAANXI CPC DELEGATION VISITS KYOTO--An eight-person Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee friendship delegation headed by Secretary Bai Jinian went to Kyoto in Japan on 11 November for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Kyoto branch of the Japanese Socialist Party. The Japanese Socialist Party and the Chinese people have a long history of friendly exchanges. The party waged arduous struggle to oppose the creation of two Chinas and to normalize diplomatic relations between Japan and China. It has made positive contributions to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship. The 12 November this year marked the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party. The action of Comrade Bai Jinian in leading a friendship delegation from the provincial CPC committee was aimed at consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the province and Kyoto and further promoting mutual understanding and developing friendship between the provincial CPC committee and the Kyoto branch of the Japanese Socialist Party. This trip was a complete success, and the delegation returned to Xian on 5 December. It was greeted at Xian Airport by Li Qingwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor; Li Xipu, Zhou Yaguang, and Dong Jichang, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Vice Governor Zhang Bin; and responsible persons of departments concerned of the provincial CPC committee and government. [Text] Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 85 HK] /6662

CSO: 4005/286

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PRIME MINISTER, WOLFOWITZ DISCUSS CAMBODIA

OW091818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said here today that the Vietnamese would not succeed in their "mopping up" operations against the resistance forces during the current dry season.

He made the remark when he received Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Asia and Pacific Affairs.

"The Vietnamese, as they did in the past few years, will try to mop up the patriotic resistance forces of democratic Kampuchea and blockade the Thai-Kampuchean border in the current dry season, but they will not succeed," Prem declared.

He said, "in this year's dry season, Vietnam will also violate Thailand's border areas despite its repeated commitments of no incursion into Thailand. Facts show [words indistinct] again violated Thai territory."

Wolfowitz [words indistinct] repeated commitments of [words indistinct].

Wolfowitz briefed Prem on [words indistinct] in Geneva last month. He [words indistinct] Gorbachev that the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries would help to lighten Thailand's burden in this regard.

Referring to the U.S. search in Vietnam for the remains of U.S. soldiers missing in the Vietnam war, Wolfowitz said that it was only a humanitarian act. He stressed that the United States would not establish diplomatic ties with Vietnam as long as the latter does not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

Wolfowitz arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit to Thailand. He met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri of the National Security Council this morning to exchange views on bilateral relations and developments in the region.

/9738

CSO: 4000/100

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BELJING RADIO INTERVIEWS DK AMBASSADOR

BK081413 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Interview granted by Chan Youran, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to the PRC, to unnamed Beijing radio correspondent--date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] China and Cambodia have a long-standing friendship and it has been strengthened in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will lead a Democratic Kampuchean delegation on an official friendship visit to China. Could Your Excellency please talk about the significance of this visit.

[Chan Youran] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; his excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; and his excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, will pay another official visit to Beijing from 7-10 December at the invitation of the PRC Government. All Cambodians, the CFDK, and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea are very elated over this event, which provides another opportunity for Democratic Kampuchean leaders to bring their respect, love, friendship, and most sincere and profound thanks to Chinese leaders, the CPC, the Chinese people and government. As you have noted, this forthcoming visit will show once again to the world the long-standing friendship and solidarity between our two countries and peoples. Concurrently, this visit will demonstrate the warm, unconditional, and strong support of the PRC for the just struggle of our people for national independence, national survival, and the safeguarding of our race.

Our Cambodian people have always considered as sacred the Cambodia-China friendship because it has stuck to the sentiments and feelings of all our people. On the other hand, this friendship is a brilliant example that is spreading its light and influence in Asia and around the world because it is based on the principle of independence, justice, equality, and mutual respect and love between our two countries and peoples. In short, our two peoples have shared weal and woe, helped each other in defending their independence and sovereignty and peace in the region against Vietnam's expansionist policy to swallow Cambodian territory and its expansionist policy in the Asia-Pacific region with Soviet backing. This Cambodia-China friendship is completely different--like day and night--from the special friendship implemented by the Le Duan Vietnamese clique in Cambodia and Laos

to swallow up Cambodian and Lao territory and to exterminate the Cambodian and Lao races. The Vietnamese special friendship is not a genuine friendship, but one to mislead the world and set up their Indochina federation. This Vietnamese special friendship is a big danger for our Cambodian people and for peace in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. All of us must oppose this Vietnamese special friendship, which is a big danger.

Therefore, the forthcoming visit by the CGDK leaders will strengthen the genuine friendship between our two countries and people. On the other hand, this visit is also a big blow, destroying the special and tricky friendship of the Vietnamese in Laos and Cambodia. This forthcoming visit will encourage our CGDK, our Cambodian people, and our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to further strengthen their unity and to raise higher the banner of struggle in order to score more victories over the Vietnamese enemy in this 8th dry season and on the international scene. It will spread good influence over the international scene.

On this occasion, our leaders will express once again their admiration to Chinese leaders and the fraternal Chinese people for their great achievements after the third plenary session of the CPC Central Committee 11th congress at the end of 1978.

[Correspondent] The second question involves two issues that now strongly interest everybody. The first is Cambodia's great victory at this year's UN General Assembly session. The other is the Vietnamese aggressors' preparations for the offensive in the 8th dry season. Could Your Excellency please comment on this situation.

[Chan Youran] I would like to tell you about the general situation. As you know, our leaders have the opportunity to directly inform the Chinese leaders about the development in all fields of the Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea. Concerning this, the world has clearly realized the following facts: First, the situation on the military battlefield. A total of 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops are bogged down in Cambodia; they could not extricate themselves from the impasse in the past 7 years. Their morale is low. They are in despair. They cannot fight the guerrilla warfare of our National Army, guerrillas, and our people who have fought them on the first strategic battlefield--the battlefields around Tonle Sap and around Phnom Penh. In particular, since the 7th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have encountered many more problems and have been worn out on the Cambodian battlefield, around Tonle Sap, around Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, and so on.

Since September, we have successively attacked them, killing many of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and destroying much of their material. On 31 September, our National Army destroyed a Vietnamese regimental position for their tanks and armored carriers at Tak village at the intersection of the road from Sdau to Badak. On 19 September, we destroyed the command post of division 330 at Pailin. In mid-September, we fired rockets into Phnom Penh. On 16 November, we attacked and destroyed Vietnamese forces in Kompong Thom town, killing the Vietnamese provincial governor and a number of Vietnamese experts. On 18 November, our army successfully attacked the Vietnamese

enemy's airport in Battambang Province. On 18 and 19 November, we smashed the Vietnamese enemy's offensive in Pailin, killing many Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroying much of their material.

Since the last rainy season, the Vietnamese have sent tens of thousands of reinforcements to the Cambodian battlefield. They have also sent a lot of Soviet military material. They have prepared to attack us in this 8th dry season in the interior of the country and along the border. As in the 7th dry season, the Vietnamese have forced hundreds of thousands of Cambodians to build roads, construct barracks, clear forests, and plant mines and die on the battlefields in western Cambodia. Many of our compatriots are disabled and suffer from malaria. This is the Vietnamese enemy's criminal policy to exterminate our race and swallow our territory.

I would like to tell you about the political situation. The Cambodian people under the leadership of the CGDK have risen, struggled with high patriotism, and participated with our National Army in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors so that they will not be able to exterminate our race and implement the Vietnamization policy in Cambodia because at present the aggressors have sent more than 700,000 of their nationals to occupy Cambodia.

The Cambodian people are ardent patriots and they do not want to be the lackeys of the Vietnamese. Our Cambodian people do not let the Vietnamese enemy aggressors swallow Cambodia. They have acclaimed our National Army's victories inside the country and our victories on the international scene.

I would like to add that even the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to serve their war, are now more awake. They have struggled against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and do not want to die in the aggressors' place in Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy cannot fight this movement because it is a patriotic one for the defense of the Cambodian race. The Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh has no roots among the people. It is more isolated from the people. This regime is doomed when the Vietnamese withdraw their troops from Cambodia.

I would like to tell you about the diplomatic situation. As you have realized, our diplomatic victory this year at the United Nations has special significance. This is a common victory for our people, the Chinese people, and peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world. The international community does not let the Vietnamese swallow Cambodian territory. It does not recognize the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh. It does not allow the Vietnamese to settle the Cambodian problem through military means. This victory has destroyed the maneuvers of the Vietnamese to exterminate the Cambodian race, divide the three Cambodian parties, and split the ASEAN countries and all peace- and justice-loving countries which have supported our people's struggle. The international community is very elated to see that our people have repeatedly defeated the Vietnamese enemy on the battlefields and that our three Cambodian parties are more united.

As you have noted, this year there are 114 countries that voted for the UN resolution calling on Vietnam to unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and let our people determine their own destiny. I would like to recall that last year there were only 100 countries that supported the UN resolution. This year, four more countries supported this resolution asking the Vietnamese to pull all of their troops out of Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny. This is good. This will get better from one year to the next. The international community is confident that one day, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will be forced to settle the Cambodian problem in conformity with the UN Resolution. The international community hopes the Cambodian people will win more new victories over the Vietnamese enemy for Cambodia's independence and for the interests of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. Thank you.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

/8309
CSO: 4212/33

8 January 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRC JOURNAL VIEWS SITUATION IN CAMBODIA, AFGHANISTAN

HK100553 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 4, 13 Oct 85 pp 22-23

[Article by Xue Mouhong [5641 6180 3163]: "Some Perceptions of the Situation in Cambodia and Afghanistan"]

[Text] 1. In South and Southeast Asia, the wars concerning Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan have not stopped but intensified. The outcome of these two wars will have bearing on peace in Asia and the world. It involves the question of the ultimate assertion of international justice, or the prevalence of the "law of the jungle" of the weak falling prey to the strong.

2. The war in Cambodia is the product of the combination of the Soviet strategy of pushing southward and the Vietnamese plan for a "greater Indo-Chinese federations". This war started by Vietnam with Soviet support, has lasted more than 6 years. Vietnam's original plan to "get it over and done with in a blitzkrieg" has fallen through. In the winter of last year and the spring of this year, Vietnam launched a dry-season offensive on an unprecedented scale occupying some bases of the three Democratic Kampuchean groups on the Thai-Cambodian border. But the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese armed forces did not suffer great losses. Instead, they seized the opportunity to push into the interior, further carrying out guerrilla warfare. This dealt a greater blow to the Vietnamese aggressors militarily. It also helped the anti-Vietnamese armed forces to fight with the masses of Cambodian people as one. Since the beginning of the rainy season this year, the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese armed forces have fought deep in the interior, relying entirely on bases in the interior. This is a change of strategic significance from the previous practice of starting from border bases and returning after fighting. With the expansion and strengthening of interior bases, patriotic Cambodian soldiers and civilians can more effectively and persistently launch the anti-Vietnamese struggle.

3. After occupying some Democratic Kampuchean border bases, Vietnam attempted to blockade the Thai-Cambodian border in order to cut off the supplies of the three Democratic Kampuchean groups and "encircle and annihilate" Cambodian anti-Vietnamese armed forces behind closed doors. The anti-Vietnamese guerrillas encountered some new difficulties in obtaining supplies from

outside. But given the great length of the Thai-Cambodian border and very complicated geographical conditions, it is impossible to completely blockade it. Meanwhile, given the posting of Vietnamese troops at the Thai-Cambodian border, the lengthening of the frontline and the scattering of forces, more strategic gaps appeared. This has provided more favorable conditions for the conduct of guerrilla warfare by the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese armed forces.

4. Simultaneously with the strengthened military offensive, Vietnam has stepped up playing political tricks. This is an attempt to do two things at once to force an appeal for peace through war. The core of the so-called "new" program for peace talks put forth by it is to exclude the Khmer Rouge. Its aim is to split the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchean and break up the international anti-Vietnamese front. This idea put forth by Vietnam is prompted by a desire to capitalize on the mentality of people in certain quarters that are unwilling to see the Khmer Rouge return to power. The Khmer Rouge have already solemnly declared that after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, Cambodia will follow a free capitalist system economically and introduce a parliamentary system politically. The Khmer Rouge will respect the results of democratic elections. Prince Sihanouk will remain as president of Cambodia. From this, it can be seen that there is no need to worry about the situation of the Khmer Rouge assuming power alone. Given its failure to get rid of the Khmer Rouge on the battlefield by military means, Vietnam has vainly tried to bring them down by political means. As everyone knows, the Khmer Rouge are the main force in the anti-Vietnamese struggle in Cambodia. Anything done to strike at, exclude, or disintegrate the Khmer Rouge can only help the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, Vietnam's "new" proposal has been rebuffed by the group represented by Sihanouk and the group represented by Son Sann. It has also met with the opposition of many countries directly related to the Cambodian issue.

On the one hand, Vietnam suggested "ways to seek a political solution." On the other, it refused to carry out the resolution on the Cambodian issue repeatedly adopted at the UN General Assembly by an overwhelming vote. Recently, it flatly turned down the program advocated by the ASEAN countries for the three Democratic Kampuchean groups to "conduct indirect proximity talks" with Vietnam. This only serves to show that Vietnam so far has no desire to seek "a political solution" of the Cambodian issue on a fair and rational basis. It still insists on conquering Cambodia. Vietnam's continuous adoption of various measures to increasingly Vietnamize Cambodia also provides proof of this. It has kept filling Cambodia with immigrants, who now number as many as 100,000. It seems to be an effort to turn Cambodia into a colony through and through.

6. Under these circumstances, only by various quarters bringing increased pressure to bear on Vietnam to make it feel increasingly hard put to it to hold out in Cambodia and also to make the Soviet Union feel its burden in Indochina increasingly hard to bear, can there be the possibility of Vietnam finally agreeing to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. What plays an important part in this is the anti-Vietnamese armed struggle waged by the three Democratic

Kampuchean groups with persistence and with still greater vigor on a lasting basis. To this end, the international community should provide more aid for the Cambodian people in their resistance against outside aggressors. If Western countries are unwilling to provide aid for the Khmer Rouge, they can render help to the other two Democratic Kampuchean groups. If they are unwilling to offer military aid, they can provide economic or financial help. If those countries against the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia worry about "an increasingly disproportionate growth in Khmer Rouge strength" on the one hand, and, on the other, refrain from helping the Sihanouk and Son Sonn groups, this is hard to understand. The recent decision by the U.S. Congress to provide aid for the Sihanouk and Son Sonn groups is a good beginning.

7. The dragging on of the Cambodian war will be an increasingly heavy economic burden on Vietnam. A noteworthy phenomenon marking the economic development of the Southeast Asian area in a number of years is that Vietnam has almost registered no development, while a series of countries surrounding it have developed at quite a quick pace. If Vietnam continues to use its resources liberally for military purposes, then its economic gap with the surrounding countries will increasingly widen and the Vietnamese people will find things more unbearable and become more dissatisfied. This will form a kind of intangible but effective pressure on the power holders in Vietnam. Any country that provides aid for Vietnam during the period of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia in any name or out of any motive is actually giving "a blood transfusion" to the aggressors and is directly or indirectly helping Vietnam carry on the war of aggression against Cambodia.

8. Some people think that the just pressure brought to bear on Vietnam will throw Vietnam further into the arms of the Soviet Union and that we should strive for a way to "properly satisfy Vietnam's interests" to solve the Cambodian issue, so that Vietnam can be kept at a greater distance from the Soviet Union. In fact, to solve the Cambodian issue in accordance with the decision of the UN General Assembly and let Vietnam get extricated from the mire of the war of aggression against Cambodia is exactly in keeping with the fundamental interests of Vietnam. If to "properly satisfy Vietnam's interests" is to give some kind of "reward" to an aggressor; then Vietnam will feel that its reliance on Soviet support and its outward expansion are rewarding. It will thus continue to lean toward the Soviet Union. Only when Vietnam feels that it has nothing to gain but something to lose for its reliance on Soviet support and outward expansion and has no reward but a high price to pay, will it be likely to change its tact and reconsider its relations with the Soviet Union.

9. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan more than 5 years ago. Despite a toll of more than 100,000 men and expenditures of \$10 billion, its attempt to conquer Afghanistan has not succeeded. Just as Vietnam is bogged down in Cambodia, so is the Soviet Union itself in Afghanistan. Recently, the Soviet Union increased its troops in Afghanistan--stepping up the suppression of anti-Soviet guerrilla forces, carrying out in a planned and systematic manner a large-scale "encirclement" of areas (especially those surrounding Kabul and the Afghan-Pakistani border) with relatively active anti-Soviet

guerrillas, and, at the same time, stepping up the enforcement of the "scorched earth policy" of mobilizing superior forces in coordination with airplanes and tanks to subject guerrilla affected areas to burning, slaughter, and looting in an attempt to create a no-man's-land with no conditions for the survival of anti-Soviet guerrillas. In the past, in "encircling and annihilating" guerrillas, Karmal's units were in the van. Since the beginning of this year, the Soviet army itself has basically played the vanguard role. Even so, the Soviet army has still failed to change the situation of both sides being deadlocked on the battlefield of Afghanistan. The Soviet regime in Afghanistan has so far been able to control only around 40 percent of Afghanistan's territory and population. Anti-Soviet guerrillas have even continued shellings and other harassing activities against Kabul, Gandahar, and other major cities. The Soviet Union is still attempting to blockade the Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian borders to cut off supplies for anti-Soviet guerrillas from the outside, but it has also not entirely succeeded in this regard.

10. On the political solution of the Afghan problem, the Pakistan Government and the Karmal regime have held four rounds of indirect talks. Concerning the main problem of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, there has still been no actual progress so far. The Soviet Government is bringing pressure to bear on Pakistan militarily and diplomatically in an attempt to force Pakistan to stop supporting Afghanistan's anti-Soviet guerrillas and make great concessions in the Afghan-Pakistani talks. Though many opposition parties in Pakistan advocate adopting a compromising attitude where the Afghan issue is concerned, President Ziaul Haq upholds the four principles stipulated in the resolution on the Afghan issue adopted by the UN General Assembly.

11. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was prompted by its global strategy. Various indications show that it still has no plan for a very quick evacuation from Afghanistan. The time for the political solution of the Afghan issue is therefore still not ripe. It is necessary for the international community to give more effective support to the anti-Soviet Afghan forces and stimulate the guerrillas represented by various groups to unite better. The successful start of a war by the Afghan people against aggression is a fundamental prerequisite for the ultimate solution of the Afghan issue fairly and rationally. In the struggle related to the Afghan issue, Pakistan plays an important role. To supporting Pakistan in resolutely upholding the UN resolution and bringing about a gradual improvement in relations between India and Pakistan will have a positive effect on the South Asian situation.

12. Indochina and Afghanistan are both China's neighbors. Soviet support for Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and its own invasion of Afghanistan threaten China's safety. China resolutely advocates the withdrawal of all foreign troops from these two countries subject to aggression, so that the Cambodian people and the Afghan people can freely choose their own social systems and

democratically elect their own governments. After the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and Afghanistan, China is willing to join relevant countries in guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of these two countries. Before the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and Afghanistan, China will firmly and unswervingly render these two countries subject to aggression all possible forms of support within its power. The Cambodian people and the Afghan people all boast of glorious traditions and rich experiences in doggedly waging a struggle against aggression under circumstances of the weak being thrown against the strong. Their just cause of upholding the motherland's independence will likely meet with various difficulties and hazards, but will be crowned with ultimate victory.

/8309

CSO: 4005/294

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE COURT EXONERATES VER, MILITARY

OW021724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--The Philippine anti-graft court today denied state prosecutors' conclusion that the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. was a military conspiracy.

The court gave credence and weight to the testimonies of the defense witnesses pointing to Rolando Galman as the assassin of Aquino.

The prosecution has accused 17 military as principals, 8 others including Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver as accessories and one civilian as accomplice in the assassination of the former senator, President Marcos's chief rival.

The court said in its 90-page verdict that it failed to discover any agreement among the principals to commit the crime charged.

It also said that practically all the acts attributed to the 17 principals tended to negate rather than prove the existence of a criminal alliance.

With regard to the accessories, particularly General Ver, the anti-graft court, composed of three civilian judges, said: "the totality of competent evidence before us points to Ver's clear exoneration from the miscreance charged."

In acquitting the military men who killed Galman, the court said the soldiers did it in the fulfillment of duty. It said it was a justifying circumstance, hence the soldiers were cleared of any criminal and civil liability.

It said there was "reasonable basis for the defense argument" that "the assassin (Galman) acted pursuant to an order of the New People's Army (NPA)," and he "has a long string of criminal records and an extensive NPA linkage."

The prosecution of the Ombudsman penal said Galman did not shoot Aquino and he was used only as a "decoy".

Explaining the question how a lonely assassin could penetrate the strict security cordon taken on 21 August, 1983 at the Manila International Airport, the verdict said "the security was not very tight," though the military has said that around two thousand soldiers were deployed at the airport that day.

Reading of the promulgation at the court lasted more than two hours.

/9738

CSO: 4000/100

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES' LAUREL TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

OW081022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), announced here this morning he decided to run for presidency of the Philippines after he and Corazon Aquino failed to agree on a single opposition ticket.

Laurel announced his split with the widow of the assassinated former Senator Benigno Aquino at a press conference, which was scheduled to be held jointly by the two strongest opposition presidential runners. But Mrs. Aquino did not appear after they failed to reach an agreement in the last minute.

Laurel was drafted by UNIDO, an alliance of eight parties and organizations, as its presidential candidate, while Mrs. Aquino, an independent oppositionist, was drafted by another opposition coalition "the People's Fight" as their candidate.

According to Laurel, they had met eight times in order to join forces and field a single ticket until this morning.

Laurel said he originally agreed to run as Mrs. Aquino's running mate, but asked her to run under the banner of UNIDO, while she could be the guest candidate of other political groups wishing to support her.

However, Laurel said, Mrs. Aquino told him this morning that she is not willing to run as UNIDO's candidate.

Laurel said he had no other choice now but to decline her offer to run as her vice-president.

Laurel said he is going to file his certificate of candidacy for the presidency tomorrow.

/9738
CSO: 4000/100

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CORY AQUINO CONFIRMS SPLIT WITH LAUREL

OW081759 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Corazon Aquino confirmed this afternoon her split with Salvador Laurel, another opposition presidential runner, saying she was regretful that they have so far been unable to agree on a single ticket in the Philippine election scheduled on 7 February.

The widow of the assassinated former opposition leader Benigno Aquino made this statement in a jampacked press conference in her residence in Quezon City, Metro Manila.

Mrs. Aquino has previously offered Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), to run as her vice-president, which the latter accepted only on condition that they both run under the banner of UNIDO.

She refused the condition because she was originally endorsed by and committed to run under "Laban Ng Bayan (People's Fight)", another opposition coalition.

Mrs. Aquino refuted Laurel's claim that she had agreed to run for the presidency under the banner of UNIDO and then refused the offer.

In order to resolve the apparent impasse, the Laban Ng Bayan (People's Fight) has authorized her to extend to Laurel the invitation that they register an Aquino-Laurel ticket for president and vice-president under a new grand coalition to be called UNIDO-Laban Ng Bayan, Mrs. Aquino announced.

/9738
CSO: 4000/100

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MARCOS WILLING TO MEET WITH CORAZON AQUINO

OW051854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--President Marcos today expressed his willingness to have a dialogue with Mrs. Corazon Aquino, widow of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino, to discuss national issues, the Philippine News Agency reported this evening.

Marocs made the statement in response to Mrs. Aquino's announcement yesterday of her decision to accept a presidential draft and her desire to meet with the president on television in an interview with a foreign news agency correspondent.

The president, however, insisted that he should know who the candidate of the opposition would be before such a dialogue [words indistinct].

As of today, the opposition has not yet been able to select a single candidate. Press reports said Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, and Mrs. Aquino are two of the strongest contenders for the candidacy of the opposition.

As a precondition, Mrs. Aquino said the proposed "meeting" should be telecast live nationwide with members of the international press present.

Marcos said he thought "all the candidates should look forward to several conversations on the subject not only of the presidential but also the vice presidential elections."

He said the conversations will discuss other vital issues as well.

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CSO: 4000/100

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIAN WEEKLY ON SOVIET SATELLITE SURVEILLANCE

OW060904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Canberra, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--"Soviet spy satellites have been making low passes over Australia to photograph American bases and observe the movements of American warships and submarines," Australia's influential weekly THE NATIONAL TIMES said today.

An article carried by the weekly said there are about 50 Soviet low-altitude electronic and photographic intelligence satellites capable of spying on Australia.

Six times a day passing over Australia, these Soviet satellites are able to take high-resolution photographs on ground objects to as small as 20 centimeters.

Yet, owing to elliptical orbits, it has to ensure that the low point of the satellites' orbits is over interested areas under study, such as the joint U.S.-Australia military facilities at Pine Gap in central Australia, North West Cape in Western Australia and Nurrungar in Central Australia.

"Other satellites capable of intercepting radar and radio communications have also made low orbits over Australian territory to identify the strength and movements of American naval forces in the region," the article said.

Defense experts here said the Soviet photographic satellite activity is believed "to be used for providing precise positions of the bases for targeting and to provide close detail photographs to help the Russians identify the functions of the bases."

"The bases at Pine Gap and Nurrungar provide vital information to the United States military network about the Soviet Union's nuclear forces and are regarded as key installations in maintaining the present system of nuclear deterrence," it continued.

On 15 November, Australian Defense Minister Kim Beazley made the first reference in the parliament about the activities of Soviet satellites.

He said "there has not previously been an official Australian government announcement stating that this is the case, probably because that information is so well known that little point might be seen in reiterating it."

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ANTINUCLEAR PARTY FORMED IN AUSTRALIA

OW030848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Canberra, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--A group of former members of the Australia's nuclear disarmament party has established a new anti-nuclear party--the Nuclear-Free Australia Party (NFAP).

At the party's launch ceremony in Melbourne on 1 December, the NFAP declared that its chief objectives are cessation of all nuclear weapon tests, dismantling of existing nuclear weapons and demilitarization of space.

The party will campaign for the closure of all foreign military and communications bases on Australian soil and the prohibition of nuclear-powered or armed vessels in Australian waters.

It will also seek a halt to the mining and exporting of uranium, the repudiation of all existing contracts and the declaration of the Pacific and Indian oceans as nuclear-free zones.

Branches will be opened in the Australian capital territory, Tasmanian Island as well as the Australian northeastern state of Queensland, the NFAP's spokesman said.

Public opinions in Australia are against nuclear war and for a peaceful environment.

In March 1983, nearly 20,000 people in the country's main cities held demonstrations for nuclear disarmament and the number of people participating in anti-nuclear demonstrations increased to 300,000 in March this year. A petition signed in October 1984 called for a ban of any visit to Australia by nuclear ships.

It was against such a background that the Nuclear Disarmament Party (NDP) came into being in June 1984 in Canberra under the leadership of a scientist, Dr. Michael Denborough.

The party won 500,000 votes in the general election at the end of 1984 and one of its leaders Jo Valentine was elected senator.

However, contradictions emerged and during its first national conference in April this year, some participants suspected that the Socialist Workers Party attempted to control the NDP. They argued that members of other political parties should not be allowed to join.

A split took place after a motion was defeated for ballot papers to be sent to the party's 10,000 members for a postal vote on recommendations made by the conference. About 80 members walked out of the conference.

The formation of the NFAP was announced simultaneously by former Nuclear Disarmaments Party (NDP) members, Jean Melzer in Melbourne and Gillian Fisher in Sydney.

Observers here believe that the birth of the new anti-nuclear political party will mean a sharper contest for the high ground on anti-nuclear issues in the country.

Not considering the newly-formed NFAP, parties already involved in the competition include the nuclear disarmament party, the faction led by Senator Jo Valentine, the Australian democrats, and certain quarters of the ruling labor party.

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CSO: 4000/100

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA REITERATES COMMITMENT TO ANZUS

OW102048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Canberra, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--Australia's security commitments to both the United States and New Zealand would continue fully in force, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said in a statement here today.

The statement, issued by the foreign affairs department, confirmed that Australia had received a copy of the "New Zealand nuclear free zone, disarmament and arms control bill" from Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer during Palmer's visit to Australia last week. The bill was introduced in the New Zealand parliament today.

The foreign minister said, "the Australian government is studying the proposed legislation and any implications it may have for Anzus and Australia's defense relationships with both the United States and New Zealand."

Hayden said that the legislation--whatever its final form--should not pose any practical problems for Australian ship and aircraft visits to New Zealand. Australia accepted that port access was essential to the continuing effectiveness of the Anzus alliance.

He went on to say, "Australia disagrees with New Zealand's policy but at the same time recognizes New Zealand's right to take its own decisions. Our views, including our preference for New Zealand not to legislate in the terms proposed, have been clearly registered with the New Zealand Government and the differences in our respective policy approaches have been unambiguously acknowledged."

"As far as I am aware," Hayden said, "the United States administration has not yet commented on the introduction of the New Zealand bill."

In a television interview on 4 December U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz said that "we don't intend to dismantle the Anzus treaty. We certainly prefer that the Anzus

treaty remain the framework of our alliance cooperation with Australia which we are determined to continue" and "...we are determined to maintain that close alliance cooperation with Australia not matter what happens."

Hayden said, "we are pleased to have these reassurances that Australian-U.S. security commitments will remain intact and unaffected, irrespective of the outcome of the U.S.-New Zealand dispute."

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND TO MODIFY ANTINUCLEAR POLICY

OW081314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Wellington, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said the New Zealand Government's anti-nuclear legislation which prohibits nuclear-armed ships from entering New Zealand ports could still be changed.

Palmer made this remark to reporters last night when he returned from Australia. He left Wellington on 3 December to present the Australian Government with a draft of New Zealand's nuclear-free legislation. He had talks with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and Defense Minister Kim Beazley.

It was reported Hayden had said that Australia opposed the draft. Earlier, the United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger urged New Zealand to stop frustrating the major aims of the Anzus treaty. British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine also warned that the British navy would cease warship calls to New Zealand rather than disclose whether nuclear weapons were aboard.

Under such circumstances, although Palmer insisted last night that nuclear weapons will not be permitted into New Zealand, he said the legislation concerned could be modified in several ways. The prohibition could be made clearer or the discretion could be widened, he added.

Palmer said New Zealand had already made a major compromise in that the United States is not required to alter its policy of neither confirming nor denying whether its ships are nuclear armed. "We make the assessment as to which ships should come in," he declared.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE ON ANTINUCLEAR LEGISLATION

OW111252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Wellington, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange has said that the primary objective of the anti-nuclear legislation is to keep nuclear weapons out of New Zealand, according to a press release issued by the Prime Minister's office today.

In a copy of questions and answers on the anti-nuclear legislation which was introduced to parliament yesterday, Lange said, "a promise to introduce the legislation formed an important part of the election manifesto on which this government was elected."

Asked if the legislation would mean the end of Anzus, the Prime Minister said the terms of the Anzus treaty, which groups New Zealand, Australia and the United States, state that the only way to the membership of Anzus is to give a year's notice.

He asserted that New Zealand had no intention of giving such a notice and would continue to meet its Anzus obligations through non-nuclear means.

Lange added that there is nothing in the treaty which requires members to accept nuclear weapons and that New Zealand does not ask friendly powers to use nuclear weapons for its defense.

The legislation, he continued, bans only nuclear weapons. Visits by U.S. and British naval ships which are not nuclear armed or powered would be welcome. New Zealand will make use of the full range of expert advice available to the government to decide whether or not a ship is nuclear armed, he said.

On what has changed since the USS Buchanan (a U.S. destroyer) was denied entry to New Zealand in February this year, Lange said the principle change was the introduction of the legislation which provides a framework and reference point for [word indistinct] on requests for port visits of ships from nuclear powers.

The legislation, which states New Zealand's opposition to nuclear weapons in clear and unambiguous terms, should help clear the air and begin the process of restoring a constructive relationship with the United States, Lange said.

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

WU XUEQIAN MEETS IRAQ'S PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN

OWI20728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn met here today with Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and discussed bilateral and international issues of common concern.

The Chinese minister, who arrived here Tuesday at President Husayn's invitation, conveyed Chinese leaders' greetings to the Iraqi leader and on behalf of Chinese President Li Xiannian invited Hussein to visit China at his convenience. The Iraqi president accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Husayn described relations with China as "excellent" and expressed satisfaction with its new development in various fields. "As I said several years ago, we attach special importance to the development of relations with China," he said.

The Iraqi president welcomed closer ties between China and the Arab countries. He said the realization of China's modernization will help the world's stability as well as progress in the Arab countries.

The Chinese Government admires the efforts by President Husayn to boost ties between the two countries, Wu said.

Iraq is the first leg of the Chinese minister's current Mideast tour which will also take him to Jordan, Syria, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates.

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN REBEL LEADER INTERVIEWED ON RESISTANCE

OW091934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 9 Dec 85

["Afghan resistance leader forecasts military situation in 1986 (by Zhang Zhinian)"]

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--A staunch Afghan resistance leader has said that the Afghan guerrillas will intensify their attacks on the Soviet troops in Afghanistan in the coming year, which he termed as a "sensitive and decisive" year for his country.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, [spelling as received] spokesman for the seven-party Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahidin (Holy War Fighters) and leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, made the statement here this afternoon during his exclusive interview with XINHUA on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan (December 1979).

Talking about the plan of operations for 1986, the resistance leader said: "We have many permanent strong bases and will continue to reinforce them to deal with fresh Soviet offensives. We are also trying to have safe positions inside mountains."

"Decisions and steps," he disclosed, "have been taken by all parties of the alliance to keep the routes of guerrillas open and safe, which the enemy have been trying to block and make it unsafe."

The coming year, Hekmatyar said, will witness more guerrilla attacks on military bases and targets of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

He said that the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan is far from enough as far as their objective is concerned. "But I believe that if the Soviet troops increase to 300,000, they are still not able to crush the resistance," he stressed.

He further quoted some analysts on Soviet affairs as saying that Moscow could not afford to station 300,000 troops in Afghanistan owing to the huge economic burden involved, domestic resentment and international condemnation.

The Soviet Union, Hekmatyar said, has to send reinforcements to Afghanistan if it wants to gain real control of but ten percent of Afghan territory, including big cities. The Muslim guerrillas are active even in areas under Soviet control, he added.

He listed many Afghan provinces where major Soviet military targets have been subjected to attacks by the guerrillas since the beginning of this year. They included Kabul airport, the Soviet embassy, the defense ministry, the biggest air base of Baghlan and the Shindand airfield in the western province of Farah.

Hekmatyar said Muslim fighters had foiled large-scale Soviet offensives in eastern provinces of Kunar and Paktia. The casualties suffered by Soviet troops in 1985 were "equal to the total in the previous three years."

"The Soviet Union will face a more difficult situation in Afghanistan if they continue to stay there," Hekmatyar stated.

The situation for the Mujahidin he added, is favorable. Their morale remains high. Most of their weapons were captured in the battlefield. Besides, he continued, the unity among resistance groups will be further enhanced as committees of education, culture, information, refugees and health will be set up within the Islamic alliance of Afghan Mujahidin.

The alliance, founded in May this year, embraces all the seven major resistance organizations. So far it has a supreme council composed of leaders from each of the seven parties and a military advisory committee functioning under the supreme council, Hekmatyar said.

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN PREPARES TO LIFT MARTIAL LAW 25 DECEMBER

OW071128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--General Ziaul Haq has called for necessary arrangements in preparation for the withdrawal of armed personnel from civil administration the moment martial law is revoked in the last week of December.

In his capacity as Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA), Ziaul has issued instructions to this effect to martial law authorities throughout the country, according to highly-placed sources here today.

The process for lifting martial law in Pakistan has entered the "count down" stage, the sources said.

It is now generally believed that martial law would be lifted on 25 December when an announcement is likely to be made on the birthday anniversary of Ali Jinnah, the father of the nation.

Following the CMLA's instructions, martial law authorities at provincial and district levels are busy finalizing "withdrawal arrangements" in their respective jurisdiction.

Lists of hundreds of cases pending in military courts have been prepared and proceedings of their transfer to civil courts are to be worked out by the Ministry of Justice within the next two weeks.

Another essential task undertaken by the justice ministry during the "count down" process relates to scrutinizing thousands of martial law orders and regulations issued during the past eight and a half years, which are to be repealed with the lifting of martial law.

The most important legislation, now under way, is the revocation order through which proclamation of martial law on 5 July, 1977 will be removed from the country's political life.

On 14 August, the independence day, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo promised to the nation to revoke martial law by the end of this year.

As major steps taken towards this aim, the eighth constitution amendment bill was passed by the National Assembly and Senate in October. The political parties bill is also to be adopted very soon by both houses.

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'BACKGROUNDER' TRACES SARC, ITS EVOLUTION

OW051143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 5 Dec 85

["Backgrounder: SARC and its evolution (by Wu Dingbao and Xuan Zengpei)"]

[Text] Dhaka, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The forum of South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) which groups Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka will be formally launched at the first SARC summit--to be held in Dhaka on 7-8 December.

The SARC forum was first proposed by Bangladesh's late President Ziaul Rahman in May 1980 in a letter to the heads of the six countries. He suggested exploring the possibilities of establishing some institutional arrangements for regional cooperation.

In pursuance of Bangladesh's initiative, the first meeting of foreign secretaries was held in Colombo in April 1981. It was agreed at the meeting that regional cooperation and collective self-reliance was "beneficial, desirable and necessary" for SARC members.

The Colombo meeting identified five areas for cooperation, along with their coordinators: Bangladesh for agriculture, Sir Lanka for rural development, Pakistan for telecommunications, India for meteorology and Nepal for population and health activities.

During the meeting, a committee of the whole, which comprises senior officials of the seven countries, was set up to identify and report on other areas of possible cooperation.

Subsequently, foreign secretaries met three more times in Katmandu in November 1981, Islamabad in August 1982 and Dhaka in March 1983 respectively. Four more areas of cooperation were identified with Maldives as coordinator for transport, Bhutan for postal services, Pakistan for scientific and technology and India for sports, arts and culture.

At the Dhaka meeting, a standing committee of foreign secretaries was set up as the overall policy making body for coordinating and monitoring the integrated programs of action recommended by the committee of the whole.

The foreign secretaries meetings were then followed by foreign ministers' meetings. The first foreign ministers' meeting held in New Delhi in August 1983 adopted integrated programs of action for the implementation of the nine areas of cooperation. The meeting also signed a declaration on SARC, which set out the objectives and principles of such cooperation and incorporate provisions regarding institutional and financial arrangements.

It was at the third and last meeting of foreign ministers held in Thimpu, capital of Bhutan, in May 1985 that the summit of the heads of state or government was recommended.

The formal launching of the SARC forum at Dhaka within five years of its initiative is expected to open a new chapter in the history of South Asian Regional Cooperation.

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CSO: 4000/101

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SOUTH ASIAN SUMMIT ISSUES DHAKA DECLARATION

OW081358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Dhaka, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Leaders of seven South Asian countries reiterate their conviction here today that the launching of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) will play an important role in the economic and social development of the region.

This is announced in a Dhaka declaration issued at the conclusion of the two-day first South Asian Summit of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

The declaration considers the summit a "tangible manifestation" of the South Asian leaders' determination to cooperate regionally.

The leaders endorse in the declaration their fundamental goal to accelerate the process of economic and social development in their countries through optimum utilization of human and material resources. They also recognize peace and security as essential pre-requisite for the realization of the goal.

They acknowledge that while South Asian countries constituting one-fifth of humanity were faced with the formidable challenge of economic under-development, regional cooperation provided a logical response to the problem.

They are also convinced that their countries can together play their due role in international relations and influence decisions which affect them.

Regarding the deteriorating international political situation, they are alarmed at the escalating arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, and call upon the states with nuclear weapons to hold urgent negotiations for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

As to the continuing crisis in the global economy, they express concern over the diminishing capacity of international financial and technical institutions to respond effectively to the needs of poorer countries and regret the weakening of the spirit of multilateral cooperation.

Observing the structural imbalances and inequities inherent in the existing international economic system, the leaders call for urgent resumption of the north-south dialogue and early convening of an international conference on money and finance for development with universal participation.

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CSO: 4000/101

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SAARC CHARTER ANNOUNCED IN DHAKA 8 DECEMBER

OW081318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Dhaka, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was declared here today with emphasis on promoting peace, stability, amity and progress in the region within an institutional framework.

The seven SAARC members--Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka--have agreed to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and "to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials," the charter declares.

Heads of state and government of these seven countries met here yesterday and today at the first summit of the South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC). The summit will conclude today after adopting this charter and other documents.

SAARC members, the charter says, shall also strengthen cooperation with other developing countries, and among themselves in international forums on matters of common interest.

Three principles are set for the association:

--cooperation shall be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of other states and mutual benefit;

--such cooperation shall not be a substitute for bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation but shall complement them;

--such cooperation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multi-lateral obligations.

The association is also subject to two general provisions:

--decisions at all levels shall be taken on the basis of unanimity;

--bilateral and contentious issues shall be excluded from the deliberations.

Observers here noted that such issues had been excluded from the statements made by the leaders of the seven countries at the opening session of the current summit yesterday.

The charter proposes that SAARC heads of state or government shall meet once a year.

The charter stipulates the establishment of a council of ministers consist of the foreign ministers of the member states. It shall meet in regular session twice a year to have discussions and decisions on SAARC policies, new areas of cooperations and other matters of general interest to the association.

The standing committee is at the foreign secretary's level.

According to a decision of the first SARC summit, a SAARC secretariat will be set up in the future.

The regional cooperation of South Asian countries started in 1980. After five years, the scope of their cooperation has expanded to nine areas such as agriculture, rural development, telecommunications, health and sport, laying a firm basis for the establishment of SAARC.

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CSO: 4000/101

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RAJIV GHANDI COMMENTS ON REGIONAL RELATIONS.

OW102006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said here today that progress has been made in improving relations between India and Pakistan as "both countries are putting in definite efforts to reduce tension" between them.

He told a luncheon press conference that "there are areas where we don't agree. But there are large areas where there is positive response which we would like to continue."

Referring to the visit of Pakistan President Ziaul Haq to India scheduled for 17 December, Gandhi indicated that he would make some fresh proposals to Ziaul. "We have got a lot of ideas," he said.

Asked whether the "no war" pact proposed by Pakistan would be discussed, Gandhi said that India had proposed a much more broad-based treaty of peace and friendship and the issue might come up.

On the Dhaka summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Gandhi said, "SAARC is an organization where all decisions are made through consensus. Everybody was heard equally." He refuted an allegation that India was dominating the Dhaka summit.

On the Sir Lankan ethnic problem, he said there were two starting papers, one from Sri Lankan Government and the other from a Tamil group, for resuming negotiations.

Progress could be made on the basis of these papers, he added.

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

YEAR-ENDER CONSIDERS LEBANESE CIVIL WAR

OW140927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 14 Dec 85

[(year-end): Lebanon Shattered by Prolonged Civil War, article by Guo Xiaoyong, Li Yichang]

[Text] Beirut, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--Shelling, shooting and looting have created a haunting nightmare for the people of war-torn Lebanon and have virtually paralyzed the economic life of the country during 1985, a year which has witnessed more than a thousand people killed, hundreds of others wounded and at least half a million turned into homeless refugees.

During 1985, this small Mediterranean coastal country sustained the worst damages and losses of its decade-old civil war as a result of Israeli military actions, internal sectarian conflicts and foreign interference in Lebanese affairs.

Israeli Pressure

A combination of world-wide condemnation, mounting armed resistance and its domestic political and financial difficulties eventually forced Israel to withdraw most of its troops from Lebanon, ending its three-year-old occupation of the country.

However, it left behind an estimated 1,000 soldiers to support the Israeli-backed 2,000-man "South Lebanese Army" (SLA) which polices a so-called Israeli "security belt"--120 kms long and 8-20 kms wide--in south Lebanon.

In an apparent attempt to back up threats by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres that his troops will "return if needed," Israeli and SLA soldiers have repeatedly attacked villages and resistance bases in South Lebanon, indiscriminately killing and arresting Lebanese citizens.

The Israeli Navy has frequently sealed off Lebanese territorial waters and captured cargo ships and fishing boats, threatening that any foreign vessels will be attacked if they don't register with Israeli overseas offices.

The Israeli acts have inevitably stirred up greater resistance, and suicide car bombings, counter-shellings and armed ambushes have exhausted the nerves of Israeli and SLA soldiers in South Lebanon.

Additional pressure has been put on the Israelis by Muslim Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, who recently warned that his militiamen will retaliate on Israeli settlements if Israeli and SLA troops continue to shell South Lebanon's villages.

Factional Duels

This year, incessant internecine fighting between the various Christian and Muslim factions and battles with Palestinian forces have resulted in the worst factional clashes since Lebanon's civil war broke out in 1975.

In March, the Christian phalangist militia split into two factions, one loyal and the other opposed to President Amin Al-Jumayyil.

The oposint faction, now under the leadership of Elie Hobeika, has become one of the strongest forces in Lebanon's political and military arena.

In April, Shi'ite and Sunni Muslim militias clashed in West Beirut leaving 19 people dead and 149 wounded. The armed conflict resulted in the Sunni's retreat from that area.

The inter-Muslim war touched off the threat of resignation by Sunni Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the gravest cabinet crisis since the government of Lebanese National Unity was formed a year ago.

In May and September, the largest militia force, the "Amal Movement", attacked three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut with artillery, tanks and rocket-propelled grenades. The murderous fighting devastated the decade-old camps, causing 500 dead and 1,000 wounded.

Amal regards the presence of armed Palestinians as an obstacle to restoring peace in Lebanon and opposed a return of its armed forces to Beirut after the bulk of Palestinian guerrillas withdrew from Lebanon under the heavy attacks by Israeli intruders in 1982.

Meanwhile, the pro-'Arafat Arab Decmocratic Party militia and Syria-backed "Islamic Unification Movement" launched a savage battle in the northern port of Tripoli, the second largest city in Lebanon.

The 20-day-long clash left 570 people dead. A half million residents, on about 70 percent of the city population, fled their homes and one third of city's buildings were destroyed.

Approximately four billion Lebanese pounds (about U.S.\$250 million) are required to rebuild the war-torn city, destroyed by the factional duel, believed to be the fiercest in the 10-year-old civil war.

Abortive Reconciliation

In late September, Lebanon's three main warring factions--the Christian Lebanon forces, the Shi'ite Muslim Amal Movement and the Druze Muslim Progressive Socialist Party--formed a tripartite committee to meet in Damascus for national reconciliation in ending the decade-long civil war.

A Syrian-sponsored eight-point peace accord was drafted after five rounds of talks in early November. Unfortunately, the accord was not signed because of a last minute request by the Christian Lebanese forces for revision of the principle clause on power-sharing.

Christian leaders including President Al-Jumayyil and Finance Minister Camille Chamoun rebuffed the demand of the Muslim sects for a system of rotating the presidency among the representatives of the six main religious factions.

Since independence from France in 1943, the president of Lebanon has always been a Christian Maronite, the premier a Sunni and the parliamentary speaker a Shi'ite.

Syrian and Muslim leaders then attacked Christian "traditionalists" for bowing to Israeli and U.S. pressures.

Subsequently, a suicide car bomb crashed into a gathering of the traditional Christian leadership on 12 November, an incident almost certain to escalate the tension in the Christian camp.

One week later on the eve of the National Independence Day on 22 November, Druze and Amal militias began a 5-day inter-Muslim battle dubbed the "flag war" in West Beirut. The most ferocious battle of the year, it killed 65, wounded 350 and left a trail of wreckage across the Muslim half of the capital.

War Ravages

Bloody conflicts have inflicted kidnappings, bombings and looting-at-large which have almost strangled the daily life of the war-weary Lebanese people.

Eight kidnapped Americans and Europeans have so far been kept in custody while more than 5,000 innocent Lebanese citizens are detained in unknown places.

Frequent road-closings are splitting the capital into two parts. City life is half-paralyzed, with governmental offices disrupted, shops, schools and factories closed and tourism (the main source of the country's national income) almost non-existent.

The Lebanese pound, which was among the strongest middle east currencies in the early 1970s, has depreciated 450 percent in the last 12 months. The U.S. dollar, which bought 7 pounds in late 1984, now trades at 18.

Food prices sky-rocketed by an average of 56 percent in the past nine months, and unemployment now stands at 60 percent and is growing daily. The national debt has catapulted to 40 billion Lebanese pounds (about U.S.\$2.2 billion).

The Lebanese people are raising a growing outcry for the return of peace and security to their country, which offers at least a glimmer of hope for national reconciliation despite their deep-rooted divergencies.

One thing is clear, rivalry for power through armed struggle can only result in further internecine warfare and the true answer to peace lies in negotiation and compromise.

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CSO: 4000/101

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG SCIENTISTS DOUBT, OPPOSE SDI PROGRAM

OW110902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 10 (XINHUA)--The foreign policy committee and the defence committee of the Bundestag (parliament), Federal Germany, today ended a two-day hearing on the U.S. proposed strategic defense initiative (SDI), commonly known as "star wars" program.

Among the 14 scientists and experts attending the hearing, most of them expressed doubt or were opposed to the program, insisting that it would worsen the situation in Europe.

Those who were opposed held that "star wars" could damage the existing equilibrium of military forces in Europe, weaken the efforts for disarmament and hinder the common security of countries on both sides of the Atlantic.

The experts who support the SDI program argued that if Federal Germany refused to join in the project, the relations between the Atlantic Alliance and the United States would be harmed and Europe would never be able to catch up to the United States technologically.

The controversy over whether the U.S. program might be used for civil purposes was at the center of a heated debate during the hearing. Representatives from the industrial circle held that the participation of the Federal German industry in the program would result in a large number of orders and give an impetus to technological development. But others argued that too much military research would weaken the competitiveness of certain enterprises in the international markets.

In a written interview with the daily DIE WELT today, U.S. President Ronald Reagan once again called on Federal Germany to participate in the SDI program, saying that the United States had great esteem for the country's extraordinary technological achievements.

Because of deep differences within the government and opposition parties, Federal Germany has so far failed to make decisions on whether it will join the program.

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WESTERN EUROPE

'FORMIDABLE CHALLENGES' TO WEST EUROPEAN UNITY

OW061416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1344 GMT 6 Dec 85

["News Analysis: E.C. Summit Makes Progress Despite Problems (by Li Shuxun)" --
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA)--After two days of strenuous and often
testy marathon debate in Luxembourg, leaders of the European Community (EC)
have finally come up with an overall agreement-in-principle designed to rein-
force political cooperation and economic integration among member states.

The meeting, which opened on Monday, was attended by heads of government from
the 10 percent EEC countries, as well as Spain and Portugal, who will join the
community next January.

Despite a consensus that the conference represents "an important step forward"
in strengthening the unity of Western European countries, some differences
remain to be settled.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for example, cautioned that the
resulting progress towards unity and efficiency will only be "modest," and
French President Francois Mitterrand expressed disappointment that a new draft
treaty on foreign policy cooperation "did not go as far" as he would have wished.

Nevertheless, the draft treaty, arrived at after 14 hours of debate and envisioned
as a first step towards formulating a common foreign policy for Western
Europe, is reported by some observers as one of the principal results of the
summit.

Among its provisions, the treaty requires every signatory nation to take into
full consideration the position of other member nations before taking diplomatic
action and outlines measures designed to beef up the coordination of European
security.

After two days of non-stop wrangling, the EC leaders also reached agreement on
a series of modified revisions to the Treaty of Rome, which brought the Common
Market into existence in 1957.

The most significant revisions included in the package restrict member governments' abilities to veto decisions and extend jurisdiction by a majority in the Council of Ministers, the EC decision-making body. In the past, the veto process has often pitched the Euromart into dilemma of "discussion without decision." In the package agreed upon at the summit, the veto rights, though not totally repealed, have been limited to ensure a higher efficiency in the decision-making process.

The package deal also set a goal of building up a "borderless" internal market cleared of non-tariff barriers so that goods, services, personnel and funds may flow freely within the market.

The agreement called for concerted economic and monetary policies among the member nations, including an increased role of the European currency unit, so as to advance the world's largest trading bloc.

Other parts of the package include technological cooperation and environmental protection, increased financial solidarity between the member nations, and strengthened powers for the European Parliament.

Agreement on changes to the founding treaty, which according to French President Francois Mitterrand resulted only in "a package of watered-down revisions," was achieved after hard bargaining and often spirited debate.

France and Belgium, which had been pressing for a more rapid integration of Western Europe, were eventually convinced to temper their positions, as were Britain and Greece, who initially opposed any revision of the original treaty.

Federal Germany and Britain finally agreed to the integration of Euro-currency into the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, which they had originally been reluctant to do.

However, despite last-minute efforts at persuasion, Italy and Denmark remained as far apart as ever on the powers of the European Parliament. Italy insisted that the package should be approved by the European Parliament, which has only consultative powers, while Denmark rejected any attempt to expand that parliament's mandate.

But despite their disagreement, the leaders at the summit have eventually achieved a workable compromise on many vital issues. This in itself is a notable accomplishment.

Speaking at a press conference, Luxembourg's Prime Minister Jacques Santer, who hosted the meeting, said, "I believe today we have made a very important step forward."

For all his earlier reservations, French President Francois Mitterrand also expressed satisfaction with the end-results of the summit. "We will continue to struggle for a more advanced integration of (Western) Europe," Mitterrand vowed.

Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was quick to give his assessment at the meeting. "We have greatly opened the door for the development of Europe," he said.

Western European countries have always harbored a strong desire to build up a united and powerful Europe. But the process of integration has been slow because EC member nations have often gotten locked in conflicts due to their uneven economic and social development and different cultural traditions.

Whatever the disagreements between member countries that remain, it can be argued that this EC summit has enhanced the prospects for Western Europe, as so many of the participants agree that it succeeded, for the first time in 28 years, in blueprinting a new framework for the Common Market.

Yet formidable challenges still face the EC in its quest for Western European unity. Details of the draft treaty must still be worked out by EC foreign ministers, and cannot come into force until it is ratified by the national parliament of each member country. During this process, new problems may arise and setbacks are not unlikely, thus greater efforts are still needed on the part of the European Community to translate its desires into deeds.

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WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SOUTH MAGAZINE CHIEF EDITOR--Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met with publisher and editor in chief of the Britain-based SOUTH magazine Humayun Gauhar today, and appreciated his contribution to the south-south cooperation and the north-south dialogue. Proposed by Mr. Gauhar, the Third World Advertising Congress will be held in China in June 1987. After the meeting, chairman of the China National Advertising Association for foreign economic relations and trade Xu Xin and Humayun Gauhar signed an agreement on the convening of the Third World Advertising Congress. Present at the signing ceremony were Vice-Premier Li Peng and leading officials from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Beijing Municipality and other departments concerned. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 28 Nov 85] /8309

FRG PARTICIPATION IN SDI--Bonn, December 10 (XINHUA)--Twenty-five members of Federal Germany's Christian Democratic Union, to which Chancellor Helmut Kohl belongs, appealed to him not to let Federal Germany take part in U.S. strategic defense initiative, a spokesman for the group declared in Bonn today. The twenty-five party members also belong to the Christliche Demokraten Fur Schrifte Zur Abrustung, an association established in 1983 when the medium-ranged missile issue was being debated. The association, with 360 members, is part of the peace movement in Federal Germany. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 11 Dec 85] /8309

BUSINESS DELEGATION IN BELGIUM--Brussels, December 6 (XINHUA)--The Chinese delegation to the AC-China business week visited Antwerp today, a famous port city in Europe which last year formed sister ties with Shanghai, China's largest industrial city. The Chinese delegation, headed by Zhang Jingfu, toured the Bell Telephone Equipment Company, the first Belgium-China joint venture. After a cruise in the port, Cosfur, a Belgian-Chinese joint shipping agency, hosted a lunch for the Chinese delegation. In Brussels this evening, Zhang and his party attended a reception given by Belgian Transport and Foreign Trade Minister Herman de Croo. Representatives of Belgian industrial and commercial companies as well as the Chinese Embassy officials were among the 400 guests. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 7 Dec 85] /8309

WAN LI-FRG OFFICIALS MEET--Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of the Rheinland-Pfalz (state) of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his visiting party here today. Wan welcomed the visitors on behalf of Premier Zhao Ziyang, who was warmly received by Vogel during his visit to Federal Germany last June. The vice-premier said that both Chinese and Federal German leaders wanted to improve bilateral economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation. Such a strengthening of relations would aid mutual economic development and world peace, he added. Vogel agreed that the two countries should improve relations. Federal Germany and other European countries were very interested in China's economic development and keen to step up cooperation. The guests arrived here on Monday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the people's government of Anhui Province. They will leave Beijing to visit the Anhui provincial capital of Hefei tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 27 Nov 85] /8309

AMBASSADOR LEAVES VIENNA POST--Vienna, December 3 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador Wang Shu left here for home today after five and a half years as China's ambassador to Austria. Before leaving, Wang held a final farewell meeting with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. Earlier, the outgoing ambassador hosted a cocktail party for 300 friends and well-wishers from various circles of Austrian society. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 4 Dec 85] /8309

FRANCE SPONSORS RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM--Paris, December 6 (XINHUA)--Some 200 French scientists, experts and industrialists attended a two-day symposium on Franco-Chinese research sponsored by France's national center of scientific research. Results and perspectives of cooperation between France and China were discussed and research by French sinologists, especially on contemporary China, was evaluated. Pierre Papon, general director of the center, said Friday night that France's cooperation with China in recent years has yielded satisfactory results, particularly in the fields of geology, earthquake study, railroads and cancer treatment. Participants heard details about the progress made in China's modernization program, and said they hope the cooperation between France and China would be expanded. French Minister of Research and Technology Hubert Curien opened the symposium. It ended Friday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 7 Dec 85] /8309

NEW GERMAN ADVISER TO CITIC--Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met Hans A. Wuttke, former chief executive of the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group, here this afternoon. An expert in international finance, Wuttke has been invited by chairman of the board of directors Rong Yiren to be a foreign advisor to the China International Trust and Investment Corporation [CITIC]. Wuttke once served as managing director of the Dresdener Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany. During the meeting Gu Mu briefed the visitor on the implementation of China's policy of opening to the outside world in the past few years. Rong Yiren attended the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 5 Dec 85] /8309

FRG FOUNDATION DELEGATION--Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, met here today with a delegation from the Friedrich Naumann Foundation of Federal Germany. The delegation, led by Mueller Groelling, is here to attend a forum on the trends in the development of relations between China and Western Europe in the 1980's and 1990s. The meeting is jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Naumann Foundation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 10 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 4000/103

EASTERN EUROPE

SHANGHAI MAYOR FETES CZECHOSLOVAK GUESTS

OW100813 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The Shanghai City Municipal People's Government gave a banquet at the Jinjiang restaurant on the evening of 9 December to welcome Obzina, deputy premier and minister-chairman of the State Commission of Research and Development and Investment Planning of Czechoslovakia, his wife, and party who are visiting Shanghai. Mayor Jiang Zemin and Deputy Premier Obzina successively proposed toasts during the banquet.

Mayor Jiang Zemin said in his toast: The friendship and cooperation between the Shanghai and Czechoslovak peoples are longstanding. In the last few years, the relations between our two countries have remarkably improved and developed, and the exchanges and cooperation in economic, trade, and scientific and technological fields between the two countries are being expanded day by day. We wholeheartedly hope that the friendship between us will further develop.

In his speech during the banquet, Deputy Premier Obzina pledged to make efforts to expand the cooperation between the two sides in economic, trade, and scientific and technological fields.

Present at the banquet to help entertain the guests were Wang Wenzhe, vice minister of light industry, who was accompanying the Czechoslovak distinguished guests on the visit; Liu Zhenyuan, vice mayor of Shanghai; (Jin Zhuxin), director of the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technological Commission; (Wei Hu), deputy director of the Municipal Scientific and Technological Commission; and (Gao Fen), deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Office.

Deputy Premier Obzina and his party arrived in Shanghai from Beijing by special plane on the morning of 9 December. The distinguished guests visited the Shanghai instruments plant, the Shanghai knitting building, and the Shanghai No 6 radio plant on the same day.

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CSO: 4005/298

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN NEWSPAPER DELEGATION--Sun Han, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, met with members of the Romanian newspaper SCIENTEIA visiting group at the Jinling Hotel in Nanjing on the evening of 27 November. The Romanian guests arrived in Nanjing by plane on 27 November. [Summary] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 85 OW] /8309

CSO: 4005/298

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN INSPECTS JIANGXI OLD LIBERATED AREAS

OW291035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Article by JIANGXI RIBAO reporter Yang Xilin and XINHUA reporter You Yungu]

[Text] Nanchang, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, recently visited old liberated areas of Jiangxi Province during an inspection tour. He pointed out: it is necessary to earnestly sum up our experience, quicken our pace in building old liberated areas, try our best to develop the economy in such areas, and help the local people become well-off as soon as possible.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun arrived in Nanchang on 14 November. Accompanied by Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, he visited the old revolutionary, liberated areas such as Jinggangshan, Ninggang, Suichuan, Ganzhou, Xingguo, and Ruijin, covering 1,280 kilometers from 15 to 22 November. During his tour, Comrade Xi Zhongxun heard briefings by the responsible comrades in the aforementioned localities, held forums with the rural basic-level cadres, visited peasant families to investigate their situation, and checked the local township and village enterprises. Wherever he went, Comrade Xi Zhongxun invariably asked peasants about their situation in clothing, food supplies, living quarters, and means of transportation; tried to find out their difficulties in production and livelihood; and solicited their opinions on the current policies and work style of the cadres. He also consulted with cadres and the masses on how to make full use of local natural resources; bring into full play favorable local conditions; develop production in line with the local situation; and change the backward situation that still prevails in some of the old liberated areas.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: To do a good job in building Jiangxi's old liberated areas is of particular significance. The people in Jiangxi's old liberated areas made important contributions and enormous sacrifices to the revolution. The economic development and living conditions of the masses in Jiangxi's old liberated areas have a major impact at home and abroad. In recent years, the living conditions of the people in old liberated areas have improved. However, some of the people still have not completely solved their problems in clothing and food. They often live in poverty. This merits our full attention.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: During the past 2 years, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government attached great importance to building the old liberated areas in the province. The principles, targets, and measures laid down at the eighth Jiangxi party representatives meeting held this year are good. The question right now is to extensively seek out investigation and study; adopt specific, and effective methods; and vigorously implement the principles, targets, and measures. We must assiduously study the real reasons for the backward conditions in the old liberated areas and the existing problems in our work; we must earnestly sum up our experience in this regard. Only by clearly understanding the situation will it be possible to show our determination and come up with more measures to tackle the problems. He emphatically pointed out: In summing up our experience and learning the reasons for poverty, we must pay attention to checking to see what kind of problems we have in our guiding ideologies and actual work. Only by persistently seeking truth from facts, refusing to evade contradictions, and exposing contradictions, will it be possible to solve contradictions and carry out our work in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun pointed out: There are abundant natural resources in Jiangxi's old liberated areas, and the potential for economic development is tremendous. He called on the cadres at all levels to closely link the party's principles and policies with the actual local conditions; broaden their views; have their feet firmly planted in the locality; do a good job in formulating feasible plans to become well-off by working hard; drive off poverty and become rich; take the path of achieving common prosperity; and create their own experience and take their own path. He said: The general principle is to further emancipate one's thinking; persistently seek truth from facts; proceed from reality in doing everything; bring into full play the favorable local conditions; and tap one's own potential. On the one hand, we must come up with all types of measures and mobilize all families, while on the other hand, we must analyze the specific individual conditions and steadily forge ahead by doing things in order of importance and urgency. Each district, county, township, and village must put forward one or two feasible key measures to become well-off on the basis of actual local conditions; strive to achieve actual results; give guidance by citing examples; and educate and inspire the masses to gradually drive off poverty and become rich. The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government pointed out that the policy for the old liberated areas must be aimed at "reducing the people's burden, ensuring that the policy is implemented in a flexible manner, and enlivening the economy" and that in developing the economy in the old liberated areas, we must pay attention to "sowing crops, breeding live-stock, and processing sideline and farm produce." This policy is correct. As far as a district, county, township, and village is concerned, the policy must be implemented in accordance with the specific conditions in one's own district, county, township, and village. In driving off poverty and becoming well-off, various localities must set clear-cut goals and formulate specific measures so that the masses can understand them well and achieve actual results as soon as they take action.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: To mobilize and organize the people of the old liberated areas in driving off poverty to become well-off, it is necessary to take note of both the difficulties and the favorable conditions. As long as the principles and policies are correct and the approaches and methods are proper, as long as our work is done in a down-to-earth manner, all difficulties will be overcome and all favorable conditions will be fully developed. Based on the specific condition of the old liberated areas in Jiangxi, he stressed opening up barren hills and planting grass and trees; paying greater attention to grain production and diversifying the economy by developing crop cultivation, animal and plant breeding, and animal husbandry and by making use of water resources to develop marine products; making greater efforts to develop energy resources by popularizing marsh gas and building small hydropower plants; establishing various kinds of agricultural scientific research, experimental, and development centers; and guiding the peasants to scientifically diversify the economy. He also stressed that locally available human and material resources should be developed to establish township and village enterprises; internal and external ties should be established; and efforts should be made to enter into economic cooperation and exchange with neighboring provinces and cities.

On correctly handling the relations between relying on state support and self-reliance, Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: It is necessary for the state to support the old liberated areas. The central and provincial governments will provide certain funds and materials to support the construction in the old liberated areas. However, they must be administered in a unified way and used concentratedly. The money should be used where it is most needed. The basic starting point in developing the economy of old liberated areas is self-reliance. State support is for cultivating and improving the areas own ability to develop their economy.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun emphasized: We should carry forward the fine work style of the proletarian revolutionaries and party cadres of the older generation during the Jianggangshan Period of Revolutionary Wars, to share weal and woe and be closely linked with the masses of people. As long as our party organizations and the majority of party members and cadres maintain close links with the people and trust and rely on the masses in all fields of work, we can certainly construct the old liberated areas well.

During his inspection of the old liberated areas, Comrade Xi Zhongxun also visited the old revolutionary sites of Jianggangshan, Ruijin, and Ninggang. While in Nanchang, he affectionately called on old Comrade Yang Shangkui and Fang Zhichun, listened to a briefing by the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee on its work, and spoke at the briefing. Comrade Xi Zhongxun left Jiangxi on 27 November.

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CSO: 4005/290

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG, DENG XIAOPING MOURN TAN GUANSAN

OW120101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1608 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Comrade Tan Guansan, an exemplary CPC member, staunch communist fighter, outstanding political worker of our army, and former adviser to the Chengdu Military Region, died of illness in Chengdu on 6 December 1985. A ceremony was held in Chengdu today during which those present paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade Tan Guansan.

Wreaths were sent to the ceremony by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Qin Jiwei, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Song Shilun, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Huang Zhen, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bianqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Han Xianchu, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Yang Chengwu, and Chen Zaidao.

Wreaths were also sent by Ye Jianying and Huang Kecheng.

In addition, wreaths were also sent by the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, the CPPCC National Committee, the Supreme People's Court, the organization department of the CPC Central Committee, the PLA general staff department, the PLA general political department, the PLA general logistics department, the Chengdu Military Region, and the leading bodies of the Party, government, and army organizations in Sichuan and Hunan Provinces and the Xizang Autonomous Region.

Amid funeral music, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Wan Haifeng, Fu Quanyou, Yang Rudai, Jiang Minkuan, Zhang Xiangming, and PLA commanders and fighters slowly filed past to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Tan Guansan.

A native of Leiyang County, Hunan Province, Comrade Tan Guansan was born in 1901. Joining the CYL in 1926, he was admitted to the CPC in the same year. An organizer of Hunan peasants for armed struggle under the leadership of the Party in its early stage, he participated in the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the uprising in southern Hunan, the Jinggangshan struggle, and 25,000-li long march.

He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in 1955 and was successively elected delegate to the Seventh and Eighth CPC National Congresses and member to the Standing Committees of the Fourth and Fifth CPPCC National Committees.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG WRITES PREFACE FOR VETERAN'S MEMOIRS

OW080001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang pointed out: In carrying forward the glorious tradition in the years of revolutionary war, we must, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said, educate our coming generations in revolutionary deeds, and must, as our older generation and martyrs have done, be forever a revolutionary, a socialist dedicated to the collective undertaking of the masses of people, and a communist.

Hu Yaobang made the above remark in a preface to the revolutionary memoirs "Storm Over Baise" [Bai Ze Feng Bao 4102 5331 7364 2552].

Written by veteran fighter Mo Wenhua, "Storm Over Baise" was recently published by the Liaoning People's Publishing House.

On 11 December 1929 representative of the Central Committee Deng Xiaoping and Comrades Zhang Yunyi, Lei Jingtian, and Wei Baqun launched and led the Baise uprising in Guangxi, and established the Red 7th Army and the Youjiang Soviet Government. On 1 February the next year, Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Li Mingrui, and Yu Zuoyu again launched and led the Longzhou uprising, and established the Red 8th Army and the Zuojiang Revolutionary Committee. Hence, the Youjiang and the Zuojiang revolutionary bases were set up. "Storm Over Baise" vividly and factually recounts the historical pictures of the magnificent Baise uprising as well as the arduous struggle waged by the ranks in marching toward the Central Soviet district.

Hu Yaobang said in the preface: The Baise uprising and the Longzhou uprising were important armed uprisings organized and led by our party in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Like the many uprisings at that time, the two uprisings prove that as long as our party's principles and policies are correct and suited to the realities in China, we will be able to mobilize hundreds of millions of people to fight for one goal. In spite of dangers and difficulties on our road of advance and setbacks we experienced, we were able to win final victory. Now that our party has found the basic principles for building socialism based on the actual situation in China, our socialist undertaking will, as the previous revolutionary struggles, certainly triumph.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HEROIC TITLES CONFERRED ON FRONTIER GUARDS

OW061055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1530 GMT on 5 December carries a "public notice," requesting all newspapers to "temporarily hold" the following item]

[Text] Luoyang, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--A title-conferring meeting was held on 4 December in Luoyang City, Henan Province, to honor a reconnaissance company of a PLA unit formerly stationed in the Laoshan area, Yunnan Province, as a "heroic reconnaissance company" and a squad leader Zhang Zhubing as a "POW-capturing hero" pursuant to an order by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission.

In combat to defend Yunnan's Laoshan area, this reconnaissance company carried forward the high spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, feared neither hardship nor sacrifice in protecting the safety of our border region and the border residents, and displayed its resourcefulness and bravery in dealing blows at the Vietnamese troops' harassing attacks and sabotage against our frontier. It took part in a number of combat operations and scored the glorious feat of killing 59 enemy troops and capturing 6 without any loss of lives on its own side. Zhang Zhubing, the "POW-capturing hero," feared neither hot, rainy days nor deep, cold nights nor sacrificing himself and often hid, day and night, behind rocks and in forests and jungles in combat operations to defend the southern border of the motherland. He led his comrades-in-arms in capturing five enemy soldiers and killing eight and in seizing enemy guns and ammunition on many occasions. Since this heroic company was transferred to Henan, its commanders and fighters have remained free of arrogance and rashness, continued to carry forward the battlefield fighting spirit, and worked hard for the modernization of our Army.

On behalf of the Central Military Commission, Gu Hui, deputy commander of the Jinan Military Region, awarded a silk banner with the title "heroic reconnaissance company" and a first-class heroic model badge, both issued by the Central Military Commission, to the above-mentioned company and Zhang Zhubing respectively.

In his speech, Comrade Gu Hui urged the broad masses of commanders and fighters to emulate the examples set by the reconnaissance company and Zhang Zhubing, regard it their noblest responsibility and highest interest to safeguard the motherland's peace and stability and protect the people's interests, and achieve still greater success in the revolutionization and regularization of the Army in accordance with the requirements set by the Central Military Commission.

Hu Tiyun, vice governor of Henan, addressed the meeting. He called on all people in the province to emulate the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism displayed by the Heroic Reconnaissance Company and the commanders and fighters on the Laoshan front and to win new victories in carrying out the four modernizations program.

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CSO: 4005/290

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION PROBLEMS IN MINORITY NATIONALITY AREAS DISCUSSED

Beijing MINZU YANJIU [NATIONALITY RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 20 Jul 85 pp 1-6

[Article by Yu Jinshun [0205 6855 7311], Wang Chengji [3076 2110 1015] and Yu Jingyang [0060 7231 2254]: "Correctly Solve the Population Problems in Minority Nationality Areas"]

[Excerpts] In a comprehensive survey of the increase of the population in minority nationality areas since liberation, we can summarize that increase in the following few points:

1. Thanks to the correct implementation of the party's nationalities policy, the minority nationality areas have been enjoying political stability, a gradually more prosperous economy, a higher standard of living and constantly improving health care. Hence their population has grown considerably. This growth, however, has basically occurred naturally, without planning or guidance.
2. The change from a slow to a fast rate of population growth illustrates that the great majority of minority nationality areas have a population growth model that is no longer the reproduction model with a high birthrate, a high death rate and a slight or negative growth rate. Instead, their model now has a high birthrate, a low death rate and a high growth rate. According to relevant records, in 1943 the Miao in Xuyong County in Sichuan had a birthrate of 33.6 per 1,000 and a death rate of 50.5 per 1,000 for a growth rate of -16.9 per 1,000. With its high birthrate, high death rate and slight (or negative) growth rate, this kind of population reproduction model reflects terrible living conditions and cultural backwardness. It is, therefore, a kind of low population reproduction model. A reproduction model with a high birthrate, a low death rate and a high growth rate reflects relatively good living conditions and is a kind of relatively high reproduction model. Thus the minority nationalities' change of population reproduction model means a historic giant step forward, a truly gratifying phenomenon. Nevertheless, a high birthrate, a low death rate and a high growth rate still reflect a low level of education. At the same time, rapid population growth will plague families and society with a series of problems. Hence this kind of population model still cannot be considered the most advanced. The most advanced model must have a low birthrate, a low death rate and a slight growth rate.

Minority nationality areas, therefore, are facing the problem of converting to a still higher population reproduction model.

3. In the past 30-odd years, the rate of population growth in minority nationality areas has increased constantly and is now increasing at a rather rapidly. This situation has dictated a fairly young population, which, if uncontrolled, will within a fairly long period of time inevitably continue to grow very fast. This is because of the rather large part of the population that is of child-bearing age.

Basic Principles That Minority Nationality Areas Should Master in Their Implementation of Family Planning

As far as the nationality question is concerned, our party and state have always carried out a policy of interethnic equality and unity and of common prosperity and development for each nationality. The population policy in nationality areas is also a component of the party's and the state's nationality policy. Therefore, the implementation of family planning in minority nationality areas must be in accordance with both population policy and nationality policy. These two policies share the same goal, namely, prosperity for each nationality, and so can be completely integrated in practice. We believe that in order to do this work well, it is paramount to master the following two basic principles.

First, proceed realistically, deal with each case on its merits and prevent "arbitrary uniformity." We have already mentioned above that the key to the correct handling of the population question in nationality areas is to proceed realistically. Realities in nationality areas vary widely; hence the practice of family planning must be based on the principle of dealing with each case on its merits and absolutely cannot be "arbitrarily uniform." We believe that the main we should distinguish between the following few dissimilar situations and adopt different policies.

1. The difference between minority nationality areas and non-minority nationality areas. The former are generally less densely populated than the latter, because the former's rapid population growth is causing a less severe problem. Moreover, the greater part of the minority nationality areas is rich in natural resources, with long-range prospects for an exploitation that will require a large labor force. Hence minority nationality areas should have an appropriately less rigorous policy of family planning.

2. The difference between minority nationality areas with a severe population problem and those without one. In Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, for example, the population density is about 150 persons per square kilometer, 50 percent higher than the national average. In such an area the need for family planning may be somewhat serious. On the other hand, minority nationality areas with vast land are currently short of labor. In some of Qinghai's pastoral areas, for example, the short supply of labor compels quite a few children to graze animals. In such areas there is less need for family planning.

3. The difference between minority nationalities with larger populations and faster growth and minority nationalities with smaller populations and slower growth. The minority nationalities vary greatly in terms of population and rate of growth. Those with larger populations have more than 10 million people, while those with smaller populations have only several tens of thousands, several thousands or even several hundreds. For all kinds of complex historical and actual reasons, some minority nationality populations are increasing fairly rapidly. Some have even grown faster than the Han, especially since liberation. On the other hand, some minority nationality populations have grown since liberation, but at a slow rate. For example, the Yi in Guangxi increased only 1.65 percent from 1953 to 1983. The Tibetan population has not grown fast since liberation, and its present size is still far below its historic peak. The Uzbeks and Tatars of Xinjiang have experienced negative population growth in the past 30-odd years. We must have different family planning policies based on different situations. We may not add any limits to births among nationalities with small populations or slow or negative growth.

4. The difference between cities and rural or pastoral areas in minority nationality territory. Because of their rapidly swelling population, many cities in minority nationality areas have witnessed the emergence of a series of problems like education, health care, housing, communications and unemployment. In addition, because the cities offer better health care and social insurance than do rural or pastoral areas, conditions for birth control are similarly better. On the other hand, the rural and pastoral areas have a relatively less severe population problems than the cities, while the prerequisites for family planning in some places are insufficient. Thus there should be somewhat less of a need for family planning in rural and pastoral areas as opposed to cities.

5. The difference between the minority nationalities and the Han. Because of the oppression and discrimination historically suffered by minority nationalities, the populations of some have grown slowly, while those of others have decreased in absolute terms. China's minority nationality population now accounts for a small proportion of the country's people. When it comes to limiting excessively rapid population growth, therefore, the Han should naturally bear greater responsibility than the minority nationalities. In either minority nationality or non-minority nationality areas, there should be an appropriately less rigorous policy of family planning for minority nationalities.

In sum, circumstances differ in thousands of ways. Only through earnest study of the nationalities' historical and actual political, economic, social, population, cultural, medical, natural and ecological conditions, and only through comprehensive consideration, can we formulate a realistic and correct population policy for minority nationality areas.

Second, do not resort to coercion and commandism. The CPC has always believed that all work with the masses must follow the mass line and cannot resort to coercion and commandism. Family planning is a great undertaking that is wide-ranging and that affects everybody's vital interests. It can only be done

well if it is based on effective propaganda and interpretive work. The launching of family planning in minority nationality areas is a relatively new task. It especially requires propaganda and education and thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work in order to make the minority nationality masses understand the importance of family planning to the four modernizations and their own prosperity, make them conscientiously practice birth control and make them obey the pertinent regulations.

Family planning methods in minority nationality areas must be decided by the people of those areas themselves in accordance with the state's requirements and different sets of circumstances, as well as on a basis of extensive discussion and unified thought. Implementation comes after approval by higher levels.

Such implementation must rely primarily on the methods' fairness and reasonableness, on thoroughgoing and painstaking propaganda and education and on the convenience, safety and reliability of contraceptive methods. In order to ensure the practice of family planning, it is necessary to establish some rewards and punishments as supplementary aids. As far as guiding ideology is concerned, however, we absolutely cannot invert primary and secondary and try to depend solely on rewards and punishments in carrying out family planning. The establishment and administering of various punishments require special care: punishment cannot be excessive, and methods cannot be too rigid. They must have the support of most of the minority nationality masses.

Besides good family planning, we must still correctly handle mechanical population growth when addressing the population problem in minority nationality areas. As was mentioned above, for example, most minority nationality areas have plenty of land and few people, yet they are already facing the problem of population growth outstripping expansion of production. Thus there must be concrete analysis of the mechanical growth of population. In areas that actually have plenty of land, few people, insufficient labor, a backward economy, backward education, abundant natural resources and a lack of technical personnel, all kinds of talent and labor may be brought in for the sake of development. Such importation must occur at the same pace as economic development. Minority nationality areas with surplus labor and limited prospects for development pf natural resources are unsuitable for blind importation of any persons except professional and technical personnel.

Work Hard to Raise the Quality of the Minority Nationality Population

The minority nationalities' prosperity is evident in their politics, economy and population. As far as the population is concerned, prosperity is evident in terms of both quantity and quality. During a time in the past, some comrades overemphasized quantity at the expense of quality when studying the minority nationality population problem. This was not comprehensive. According to another point of view, the minority nationalities' prosperity was evident in rapid population growth. This was a traditional idea that came about because of the minority nationalities' long struggle for a bare existence before liberation. It is obviously incompatible with the current situation. If a nationality's population grows considerably but constantly declines in

quality, that nationality's future and fate absolutely cannot be said to be happy, nor can its people be happy. In the many minority nationality areas where population growth has already outstripped expansion of production, it should be said that economic growth and improvement of population quality have become the primary criteria for a nationality's prosperity.

Population size and quality have a definite connection and influence each other's emergence. Without definite population size, there is no so-called population quality. Without good population quality, population size also loses its meaning. Blind population growth creates many serious problems in production and daily life and hence militates against improvement of population quality. Poor population quality, i.e., physical weakness and frequent illness, also militates against population growth. Educational backwardness and ignorance militate against the practice of family planning. Nevertheless, population size and quality are, after all, two different problems within the problem of population. Each has its own special problems and laws of development and requires separate study.

By and large, population quality means three things: quality of health, quality of education and quality of political thought.

In order to raise the quality of the minority nationality population, we must attach the utmost importance to the development of education, culture, hygiene and physical culture in minority nationality areas. Such an endeavor can only succeed by dint of long, unremitting diligence. Its effect and influence will be profound and far-reaching. It is like capital construction. As for nationality education, it is a form of investment in intellectual resources and is of particularly clear significance. There is a new technological revolution happening in the world, in which China must try hard to catch up. Minority nationalities must also rouse themselves to catch up and use the latest modern scientific knowledge to arm themselves.

Besides emphasizing education, we must also develop hygiene and physical culture, energetically promote eugenics and publicize the harm in early marriage, early childbirth, marriage to close relatives and marriage to victims of diseases against the recommendation of medical science. With all kinds of measures, we are working hard to strengthen the constitutions of the people of the minority nationalities.

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CSO: 4005/043

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION ON PLAYWRIGHT SHA YEXIN

HK061011 Hong Kong LIAOWANG Overseas Edition in Chinese No. 2, 7 Oct 85 p 33

[Article by Zhao Lanying [6392 5695 5391] and Xu Guangchun [1776 0342 2504]: "A Diligent, Prolific Dramatist--Sha Yexin"]

[Text] Sitting before us was the dramatist Sha Yexin--an influential and controversial figure in the literature circles of China. The scene of the interview was his flat in a new building located in the western district of Shanghai. Pouring tea for us, he said with regret: "My house is a mess. If you had come half an hour earlier, you would have had no space to sit." At this point we discovered that books were spread everywhere, both on the desk and on the floor. We asked him what he was working on, and he told us he was taking a month's leave to write. He planned to complete his new works--"There Must Be Two Leaves Which Are Exactly the Same" and "The Second Marriage." To write these two plays, he had just ransacked boxes and chests, searching for useful old material.

As an old Chinese saying goes, "a double blessing has descended upon the house" of Sha Yexin. In May he joined the CPC and in June he was appointed president of the Shanghai People's Art Theater. Although he has encountered many difficulties in his work in the past few months, the work has, after all, progressed smoothly, and the results are encouraging. He tells us: Two great plays, "Home" and "The Three Swordsmen," both presented by the theater, have achieved unexpectedly great success. The former has been performed in Japan. This is the second Chinese play to be performed on the stage in Japan, the first being "Teahouse." It is reported that the performance of "Home" was well received by Japanese audiences. Many people even shed tears when they watched the play. The play "The Three Swordsmen," which was adapted from a novel by Dumas the elder, has been playing in Shanghai for more than a month, and every show has been a full house. The play will also be performed in France, where the play had its origins.

She Yexin is an all-rounder. In addition to plays, he sometimes writes film scripts, television scripts, novels, and essays. His major works include the novel "An Untitled Dialogue," the television script "Chinese Girls," the film script "Soong Ching Ling," and the modern drama "Inside Story of Karl Marx." However, it is his two plays, "Mayor Chen Yi" and

"If Only I Had Been Real," that have produced the greatest impact. The former was written by him independently and the latter was written by him in collaboration with others.

The play "If Only I Had Been Real" was written soon after the smashing of the "Gang of Four." It is the story of some young people, sent to work in the countryside, who resort to all kinds of methods, including fraud, in order that they might be allowed to return to the town.

At a forum on play writing held by literature and art circles in early 1980, critics also had differing views on this play, many of which were critical. Hu Yaobang, who was head of the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee at that time, also aired his views on this play, holding that it "is still immature and still has relatively serious defects." He pointed out: "In light of the practical conditions that have emerged since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the overall environment created by the characters in the play is neither sufficiently real nor typical." "Moreover, sympathy has been shown indiscriminately for a character with whom we should not sympathize." The play "attributes the cause for the fraud by an imposter entirely to the unhealthy practices of cadres and thus shows deeper sympathy for the imposter. This method of writing does not reflect the spiritual outlook and the sense of right and wrong of Chinese youth from the trend of development." He expressed the hope that the writer would sum up his experiences in good time and try to attain a higher realm of thought and art.

At this meeting, Hu Yaobang repeatedly declared that his "views can be talked over or discussed" and that "if I am correct, we can still talk things over; if I am wrong, I welcome your criticism." He also emphatically pointed out that as regards young writers, including Sha Yexin, "we should not praise them to the skies" but neither should we ridicule them, still less attack them." He held that writers like Sha Yexin "are talented and promising" and hoped that they would create better new works.

Sha Yexin told reporters: "'If Only I Had Been Real' is a play through which a child, with the pure heart of a newborn babe, offers his views and suggestions to his dear mother." He said: "Since the downfall of the 'Gang of Four', the Communist Party has been pondering, and so have I. I place the greatest hope in the Party and believe that it will be able to sum up experiences and lessons. I think that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Party has pondered problems more deeply and farther than I have. Meanwhile, I have also noticed some phenomena of unhealthy party style which have seriously impaired the image of the Party. This reflects a state of mind characterized by 'the more profoundly I love the Party, the more deeply I have unhealthy party style.' And so, it was under these circumstances that I wrote the play 'If Only I Had Been Real.'"

Sha Yexin said: "I wrote the play 'Mayor Chen Yi' with the aim of telling people what a Communist Party member should be like, and I wrote the play 'If Only I Had Been Real' with the aim of telling people what a Communist Party member should not be like. One of the plays won an award and the other aroused controversy. But I can adopt a correct approach toward them. In depicting characters and expressing certain ideas, there is still something to be desired in 'If Only I Had Been Real' and some of my other works. To my surprise, there is some misunderstanding abroad about me and my works and there are even people who want to take advantage of this opportunity to make an issue of it." Sha Yexin told us a foreign reporter once said to him: "I heard that you have been thrown into prison." He replied, smiling: "Nonsense! Am I not entertaining you safe and sound right now?" Another foreign reporter once said to him: "It was said that your work 'If Only I Had Been Real' had been criticized." He replied: "It is natural that a literary work evokes controversy and criticism in our country." That foreign reporter asked another question: "Are you a political dissident?" Sha Yexin gave him a definite answer: "No, I am not. I support socialism."

Sha Yexin is a diligent and prolific dramatist. He still has not time to revise his works for the moment. However, he nurses a firm faith in the writer's mission. He said that he had been profoundly influenced by traditional Chinese literature and always believed that a writer should not write for the sake of writing, but for a specific aim, namely, to purify people's minds, mold their sentiments, and thus give an impetus to social development. He told us that the Italian journal "Men and Books" had invited him recently to write an article on his motives and objectives in writing, and that in this article he had elaborated his viewpoint mentioned above.

Ending the interview, Sha Yexin spoke to us with full confidence: "Many people asked me what I was going to do after taking up the new post. My goal is to unite with all the comrades in the theater, to take reformatory measures, to turn the theater into a modern and world-famous one at the service of the people and socialism, and to introduce Chinese stage plays to the world."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JINGJI RIBAO COMMENTATOR URGES STUDYING HISTORY

HK100349 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "We Must Study Some History"]

[Text] Central leading comrades recently stressed again that it is necessary to study the history of the Chinese revolution and Chinese history after 1919 in particular.

History is a complete textbook, which can enrich our knowledge. Studying and researching history can upgrade our ability to understand the past, present, and future. It must be admitted that some of our comrades, young comrades in particular, know and study very little about the history of the Chinese revolution, so they are apt to be divorced from history and reality and hold hazy and ignorant views in analyzing some important international and domestic problems. Therefore, it is very important for everyone to study some history whether for their personal knowledge and cultivation of for the cause of the party and people.

History is also a mirror which can broaden our vision. The modern history of China was a history mixed with humiliation, indignation, resistance, struggle, and victories. History has told us the truth that there is no way out for the closed-door policy. Over the past 100-odd years, from Hong Xiuquan to Sun Tat-sen, many people with noble ideals sought a road to make China powerful and suffered various setbacks. Since the founding of the CPC, the revolution has been developing successfully. Only socialism can save China and make China independent and powerful. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the focus of our party's work has switched onto economic construction and the CPC Central Committee has formulated the basic national policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening up to the outside world and has instituted the reform of the economic structure in rural areas and cities. This is an inevitable outcome of history and a genuine road for making the people rich and the country powerful. Every one of us must stand in the forefront of the reform and contribute to the invigoration of the Chinese nation.

To study history, we must not only have a clear understanding of China's modern revolutionary history, but must also study our party's history. In other words, we must know the history of reactionaries betraying their motherland, the history of the CPC saving our motherland, and the history of the struggle between correct and erroneous lines within our party. This historical comparison can help us deepen our understanding of various policies and principles formulated by our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, treasure the current excellent situation, safeguard the political situation of stability and unity, and promote the reform of the economic structure and the four modernizations.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INSTITUTE HIRES DOJE CEDAIN AS RESEARCHER

OW071007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Article by reporter Lei Xiaolu]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Doje Cedain, chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government, recently was hired by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as a special researcher in the Institute of Research on World Religions. Gesang Zhuoga, [2706 2718 0587 0900] Djoe Cedain's wife and director of the Xizang Historical Archives, was hired as a deputy special researcher. This is the first time that the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has hired senior research personnel from among Tibetan comrades.

Doje Cedain attended the Beijing Normal University in the late 1940's. Since liberation, he has been devoted to the study of Xizang and published many relevant articles and theses, while holding leading posts. With his support and arrangements, Xizang in last few years has successively published China's first batch of journals and books on a comparatively more systematical study of Xizang, such as "Xizang Research," "A Collection of Literary Materials on Xizang Study," "A Collection of Reference Materials for Xizang Study," and "A Collection of Xizang Regional Historical Records." "A Collection of Xizang Regional Historical Records" was compiled under Gesang Zhuoga's supervision.

During a recent interview with a reporter, Doje Cedain said: The study of Xizang is a multi disciplined and comprehensive branch of learning dealing primarily with Xizang's history, religion, philosophy, language, literature, and medical science. At present, research organizations for the study of Xizang have been set up in more than 20 countries in the world. He thinks that China should be ahead of others in the study of Xizang because China is the country where this branch of learning originated.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC DEPARTMENT NOTE LAUDS RURAL PARTY BRANCH

OW041401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0858 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Shijiazhuang, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Newsletter: A Banner of Grassroots Rural Party Organization in the New Period--On the Erjie party branch in Cishan, Wuan County, Hebei Province

By XINHUA reporter Li Rongkun and XINHUA correspondents Shao Tingjun, Li Shuangning, and Guo Haixiang

Note of the organization department of the CPC Central Committee: We would like to recommend to grassroots rural party organizations throughout the country the experience of the Erjie party branch in Cishan, Wuan County, Hebei Province in serving the people wholeheartedly and leading all village people to become well off together.

Situated in the mountainous area of Taihang Shan, Erjie was impoverished and backward. Since 1980, the village party branch has focused the work on leading the villagers to become well off together under the slogan "do not let even a single household fall behind on the road to prosperity." All members of the party branch have set good examples in being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and, while ensuring good work in agricultural production, have tried their utmost to explore ways to prosperity by utilizing local resources and bringing into full play the advantages to the mountainous area, in order to change the village's impoverished and backward appearance and enable all villagers to become better off. Under the leadership of the party branch, the village has undergone tremendous changes over the past more than 5 years, with per capita income reaching 1,098 yuan last year.

The Erjie party branch's experience once again explains that, in fulfilling our party's fundamental goal of serving the people wholeheartedly in rural work, it is necessary to lead the peasants to dedicate themselves to jointly building material and spiritual civilization in the countryside and, under the premise of upholding public ownership, take the road of common prosperity. In short, it is necessary to strive to do everything to make the country strong and prosperous and the people well off.

The Erjie party branch's work is a banner for all grassroots rural party organizations in the country in playing the role of a fighting force in the new historical period. [end of note]

A new mountain village with comprehensively developed agricultural, industrial, and commercial production has risen on the barren land at the foot of Kong Shan in the eastern range of Taihang Shan in Hebei Province within the last few years. It is Cishan Erjie in Cishan Town, Wuan County.

In the past, the village was famous for its neolithic Cishan culture. Today, it has become famous for its rapid economic development. Within a few years, 11 factories and 24 commercial outlets have been set up in the village, with the total value of fixed assets reaching more than 9 million yuan and this year's gross income reaching 12 million yuan, nearly 30 times that of 1978.

Even more admirable is that no one has been forgotten on the road to common prosperity. This year, per capita income of the village's 328 peasant households reaches some 1,200 yuan, while that of two households with the lowest income exceeds 600 yuan.

However, who would have thought that per capita income of this impoverished mountain village was only 180 yuan 7 years ago? The villagers consumed from 30,000 to 40,000 jin of state grain every year and their total assets were less than 300,000 yuan.

What is the secret of Erjie's economic development and of the tremendous changes in its people's livelihood? The villagers say that they have a party branch that leads them on the road to common prosperity. When leading comrades of the central departments concerned and of Hebei Province visited the village, they praised the Erjie party branch as a "good example in leading the masses on the road of prosperity." Recently, the organization department of the CPC Central Committee called a forum in Beijing on strengthening grassroots rural party organizations. Shen Licheng, secretary of the Erjie party branch, presented a report on its experience, which was highly evaluated by the forum participants.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL MEETING STRESSES STUDY OF MARXISM

OW021202 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The national meeting in commemoration of Engels' 165th birth anniversary was held in Hangzhou today. Wang Huide, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's propaganda department, attended and addressed the meeting. Tie Ying, chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Advisory Commission, also attended and addressed the meeting. Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and responsible comrades of departments concerned attended the meeting.

Comrade Wang Huide said in his speech: Marx and Engels jointly founded Marxism. Over the past 100 and more years, the international communist movement developed tremendously under the guidance of Marxism and in turn has enriched and developed Marxism itself.

Marx once said: How much a state practices theories depends on how much it needs theories. Today, our country is engaged in the four-modernizations drive and reform and we cannot do without the guidance of Marxist theories. To abide by the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, new and old cadres must all study Marxist theories. They should be able to provide correct answers to the new situations and problems arising in the course of the four-modernizations drive, in accordance with the basic Marxist principles and methods, in consideration of the practical condition of our country, and in compliance with the general requirement of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

This meeting was sponsored by the Society of the History of the Chinese Communist Movement, the Research Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Party School of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and the Zhejiang Provincial Society of Scientific Socialism.

Prior to this meeting, over 130 experts, students of the history of the communist movement and scientific socialism, and theoreticians from across the country gathered in Hangzhou and conducted a 3-day academic exchange on Engels' thinking in his later years, centering around such problems as formation of a proletarian party, the way for the proletariat to seize political power, multiple modes of socialism, and war and peace. Over 70 papers were presented.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DESCENDANTS OF ZUO ZONGTANG--Changsha, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--To mark the 100th anniversary of Zuo Zongtang's death, the national academic forum on Zuo Zongtang was held 23-27 November in Changsha, at which his lifetime achievements and errors were reassessed. Invited to attend the forum were Zuo Zongtang's great granddaughter Zuo Youlin, director of the Library of the Orient at Claremont College in the United States; his great grandson Zuo Zongtang, CPPCC member and a professor at the Beijing Institute of Chemical Engineering; and another great grandson Zuo Jinjian, a professor at the Chongqing Medical Institute. Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, met them in Changsha on 20 November.
[Article by reporter Liu Chunxian] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW] /9738

REFERENCE BOOKS SALES--Taiyuan, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Reference books are now best sellers in China, according to a national meeting on publication and circulation here. One example is "Cihai", a Chinese dictionary of words, phrases and technical terms, which often runs short. More than 12 million copies of the encyclopedic three-volume "Cihai" have been sold since it was published in 1979. The sales volume of the "XINHUA Dictionary" for people with an average education level is 120 million copies, about two for every family. Another 1984 top seller was the pamphlet "The Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure", which sold 31 million copies. Books on the latest technology and basic language lessons also sell well, the meeting reported.
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW] /9738

PRESS ADVERTISEMENT COMMITTEE--The National Newspaper Advertisements Work Committee was inaugurated in Beijing on 18 November. This is the fourth national-level professional advertisement organization after, among others, the Radio and TV Advertisement Company. China has made rapid headway in advertising business in recent years. Last year the volume of business was 360 million yuan, which provided tremendous impetus to China's economic development. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Nov 85 OW] /9738

WREATH TO MOURN DEATH--Shijiazhuang, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--A memorial service for Geng Changsuo, well-known national agricultural model worker, outstanding member of the CPC, and vice chairman of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, was held in Shijiazhuang City this afternoon. Sending wreaths were Chan Yun, Lu Zhengcao, Xiang Chongzhi, Zhang Shuguang, Gao Zhanxiang, Xie Feng, and other leading comrades, as well as Comrade Geng Changsuo's friends Lin Tie, Luo Yuchuan, Ma Guorui, Liu Zihou, Jin Ming, and Gao Yang. Also sending wreaths were the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, the general office of the NPC Standing Committee, the Rural Policy Research Center of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, the Rural Development Research Center of the State Council, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Animal Husbandry and fishery, and departments concerned of various localities. In his eulogy at the memorial service, Hebei Provincial Governor Zhang Shuguang called on all to learn from Geng Changsuo's noble moral character. [Article by reporter Ren Xianliang] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1650 GMT 7 Dec 85 OW] /9738

WREATHS FOR FUNERAL--Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--A funeral service was held today for Comrade Li Menghou at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries. Comrade Li Menghou, 70, died of illness in Beijing on 14 November 1985. Wreaths placed at the funeral service came from Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhsua, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Song Shilun, Cheng Zihua, Zhu Xuefan, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, Gu Mu, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Lu Zhengcao, Li Jingchuan, and He Changgong. Those who had also sent wreaths were the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government, the Lanzhou City CPC Committee and People's Government, and the Gaolan County CPC Committee and People's Government. Comrades Yang Jingren, Zheng Tuobin, and Mu Qing attended the service and extended condolences to the family of the deceased. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2 Dec 85 OW] /9738

CSO: 4005/290

NORTH REGION

BEIJING'S PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT REFORM

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Yafang [0702 0068 5364]: "The Municipality's Public Health Service Management Reform Gets Results; A First Step In Changing The Phenomenon Of 'Eating Out Of The Same Big Pot'; Curtails Wastefulness In Medicine"]

[Text] There is new development in the reform of the municipality's public health service management. Up to now 380,000 workers are already under the new management system, this amounts to 49 percent of the total workers entitled to public health services.

Xicheng, Dongcheng, Chongwen, Chaoyang, Haidian, Shijingshan and other districts are promoting the method of "partial disbursement of medical payments to the workers. Workers pay a small fee for outpatient service, and apply for reimbursement of excess expenses." This system is established in 68 hospitals and more than 50 university hospitals and clinics, and there are 310,000 cadres and workers under this form of public health service. Some districts and counties are implementing "fixed quota system: economize and keep the surplus, apply for reimbursement of excess expenses," or a system of "disbursement of medical payments to individuals, economize and keep the surplus, apply for reimbursement of excess expenses." Some units also set up special regulations most suited to their own needs. All these methods have one thing in common, that is, each individual is given a share of the public health expenditure, and links it up with personal economic interests, thus taking a first step towards eliminating the phenomenon of "eating out of the same big pot" in public health services.

The reform in the municipality's management of public health service has achieved obvious results in reducing wastefulness in medication. It has greatly reduced the practices of casual requests for medications, requests for medication by everyone, caring only for the sick leave permits and not for the medications, getting medications without taking them and ordering medications without picking them up. Consequently, it has also effectively reduced the cost of health services at the national level. In recent years, the municipality has faced annual increases in medical expenses. It has risen from 18 yuan per person annually at the beginning of liberation to over 61 yuan in 1984. This situation is caused by many factors, but nevertheless, it bears a close relationship to people's wasteful practices. According to

statistics, in those units under new management, the portion of medical expenses born at the national level has generally fallen by about 20 percent. In recent years, medical expenses have increased by about 13.7 percent annually in the districts and counties, but in 1984, where reforms have been implemented, the rate of increase has fallen to 3.2. percent.

Facts show that implementing reform in public expense management in no way affects medical services for workers.

A middle aged intellectual in the Electronics Industry Department has contracted. His unit contacted the hospital, supported the hospital's care and use of new medications, and spent several thousands yuan. The unit leader said that implementing reform in public health service management is to economize on medication, not to put a strap on the workers, and if there is illness to be taken care of, no expense should be spared.

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NORTH REGION

BEIJING DEMOCRATIC PARTIES PRAISED FOR FOSTERING PERSONNEL

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "This Municipality's Various Democratic Parties, Industry and Commerce Associations Play the Role of 'Intellectual Group'; In Recent Years They Have Nurtured More Than 80,000 Qualified Personnel of All Disciplines"
First paragraph is source supplied introduction]

[Text] Editor's Note: The intellectual organizations of this municipality's democratic parties, industry and commerce association members have the distinction of being multi-disciplined, multi-faceted, multi-leveled. They have many members who are most patriotic, knowledgeable and specialized, many are well-known experts and scholars. In recent years, the democratic leagues and industry and commerce associations have embraced the four modernization construction, besides organizing and mobilizing their individual members to accomplish their own tasks, they also turn to society and manifest their preeminence. They have established various information services, organized study groups and lecture, extended intellectual support to the border and to agriculture, induced investments, technology and personnel. They have obtained distinguished results, and have accomplished much for Beijing and along the border. Some of these people, despite their old age and poor health, have worked hard for the four modernization constructions. Their sacrificial spirit is admirable. In the rapid development of the Capital embodied the wisdom and the painstaking labor of the various democratic parties and industry and commerce associations. People in the Capital will not soon forget their accomplishments.

Municipal CPC Committee United Front Work Department's leading cadres met with reporters on August 21st. They said that in recent years the municipality's democratic parties, and industry and commerce associations have played the role of "intellectual group," in setting up various schools and training activities to nurture a large group of personnel for Beijing's construction and reform, and for its opening up to foreign countries.

By the first 6 months of this year, 8 of this municipality's democratic parties, and industries and commerce associations and their members have started 35 assorted schools with a total of 62,073 students, 35,154 of which have already graduated, and 26,919 are still in school. Among these schools are a legal occupations college and a vocational school; eight polytechnic

schools in industry and commerce, and traditional Chinese medicine, and spare time colleges of professional training in architectural engineering, art, accounting and medicine; 21 spare-time remedial literacy schools; 2 schools for early education training, and 1 each in Japanese and English language training. The professional training include mathematics, language, philosophy, politics, and economics, logic, law, enterprise management, statistics, medicine, library science, computer, education, kindergarten teacher training, English, Japanese, German, Russian, Cantonese, music, dancing, art, calligraphy, tailoring, small appliance repairs, typing and other subjects. Duration of studies varies from 2, 3 or 4 years to 1 year, 6 months or 3 months. There are individual courses or whole curriculum programs. They form a multi-level, multi-discipline, multi-format environment of training qualified personnel. At the same time, there are more than 300 short term training courses in various technical specialities, with a total of 20,480 trainees. Formal schools and short courses are training a total of more than 80,000 people.

These schools and training courses are formed to meet the needs of reform and the lifting of restrictions, and especially for the need to strengthen enterprise management and development in the tertiary industry. They train personnel to satisfy the immediate needs of various departments, serving a purpose in the development of Beijing. Since 1980, in order to deal with a severe shortage of qualified legal personnel, the Jiusan Society Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, Municipal Judicial Bureau and Beijing University Law Department have co-sponsored a 4 year curriculum in the legal profession. The 149 members of the first graduating class have obtained university degrees, and a majority of them have become backbones of their profession; some are elected president or vice-presidents of basic level law courts or other leading positions. In recent years, there are shortages of personnel in areas of accounting, statistics, enterprise management, kindergarten teaching, foreign languages, dressmaking and other areas. In dealing with this situation, various democratic parties, and industry and commerce associations have trained over 5,940 accountants, statisticians, and enterprise managers; they have also trained 2,000 kindergarten teachers, 4,500 linguists, and close to a thousand dressmakers. In the municipality's Housing Administration System's appraisal of their statisticians, of the 125 advanced individuals, 119 are graduates of the statistics course offered by the "two associations" [LIANG HUI] Industry and Commerce spare-time School. The Chengwen District Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Working Committee started a rehabilitation therapy continuing education school, and members of the Peasants and workers democratic Party and Chinese medical experts Xie Haizhou [6200 3189 3166] and Zhang Bingxin [1728 3521 9515] started the Beijing spare-time Chinese Medical School. These schools have 340 graduates. These students, because they have Chinese Medicine foundation and are trained in Physiology, acupuncture, massage, deep breathing exercises and Chinese herbal medicine, their high standard of specialities made them welcomed members upon return to their units.

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NORTH REGION

IMPORTANCE OF CADRES' WORK PERFORMANCE DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 85 p 3

[Commentary by Yan Xun [0917 6598]: "Attention Must Be Given to Work Performance in Cadre Selection"]

[Text] Today, the phenomenon of selecting cadres by relying only on the files and comments or the opinions of individual leaders has greatly lessened. However, the failure to give attention to or determine a cadre's integrity and ability by his work performance is still found in some areas and units. When assessing cadres, some only stress "human relations," "living style," respect for old comrades," "college degree" and so forth, and feel that cadres satisfying these conditions are qualified to join the leading groups. It is necessary to give attention to these conditions, but if we limit ourselves to them, we will easily overlook the need of cadres with a strong party spirit, upright work style, ample knowledge and creative spirit to initiate a new phase in the socialist modernization program and ignore their work performance in the four modernization program and ignore their work performance in the four modernizations effort and the various reform tasks. Though some areas and units claim that they give attention to work performance, their assessment reports submitted to the higher level still consist of merely abstract comments. Even when it comes to achievements, they include only a few brief words on the changes occurring in an enterprise or area after a certain comrade reported for duty, and fail to show the concrete role played by him in producing the changes. In a previous period, the main reason that some areas mistakenly found a few individuals mediocre in integrity and ability, "neither able to initiate a new phase, nor disrupting the situation," was because they failed to pay attention to work performance. The situation calls for our serious attention.

How do we solve this problem? Comprehensively and correctly learning the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions on cadre selection and dialectically interpreting the relations of diploma with qualification and service record with ability are doubtlessly necessary, but what is even more important is stressing the assessment of work performance and judging the cadres' integrity and ability by their work performance. Once this link is grasped, it will become relatively easy to succeed in discovering and promoting new talents and stop the abstract arguments among some comrades on the relative merits between diploma and qualification and between service record and ability.

Practice is the only criterion to test truth, and it is also the only criterion to test cadres. In various areas and departments in recent years, groups of formerly unknown young comrades were promoted to leading posts. Their moral character and abilities were manifested through their achievements in the four modernizations program and the various reform practices and recognized by the organizations and masses. The cadres' work performance, existing objectively, constitutes the concentrated embodiment of their integrity and ability and overall reflection of their knowledge, talent, and moral character. We must give attention to work performance in cadre selection, and discerning talents with this as the main basis constitutes dialectical materialist epistemology in cadre work.

Will stressing the cadres' work performance block their "transformation"? No. The purpose of "transformation" the cadres is to ensure the socialist modernization program. Assessing the cadres' work performance is to assess their achievements and contributions in the socialist modernization program and the various reforms. When a comrade at his work post does his utmost to promote the socialist modernization program and reform, refrains from the unhealthy trends and makes outstanding achievements, it indicates that he is relatively compatible with the demands of cadre "modernization" and demonstrates the organic unity of his integrity and talent in performing the general task of the new period. Thus, stressing work performance will be conducive to educating and encouraging the broad cadre masses to temper themselves according to the requirements of cadre "transformation," and make those indifferent to improving themselves and learning new knowledge and those hoping to "have everything once a diploma is in hand" truly rouse themselves and make more contributions to the prosperity of the nation and the wealth of the people.

Since assessing the cadres' work performance is so important, should there be a basic requirement? Yes. In regard to cadres responsible for different functions, we must follow the method of combining regular clarification with scheduled assessment and accurately observe the performance of duties at their posts, not only determining whether they vigorously do their work and fulfill their responsibilities, but also whether they have accomplished anything for the party and the people and made any publicly recognized achievements during their terms of office, thereby discerning the outstanding among the superior. However, we must realize that, due to the different natures and posts of work, the forms of the substance and manifestation of work performance also vary. Therefore, we must not attempt to fit the cadres into one single mold and apply the oversimplified one-stroke method, but must start from reality, make concrete analyses and uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts.

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NORTH REGION

YOUNG CADRES' INEXPERIENCE ANALYZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Zhao Hua [2600 5478]: "How to Regard the Practical Experience of Young Cadres"]

[Text] Today, the moment promotion of young cadres is mentioned, some comrades become concerned and apprehensive, always fearing that they are "without practical experience," "naive," "unstable," and "immature." How should we regard such ideas?

First, experience is the product of practice. Leadership experience can only be gained at leading posts. In terms of the young comrades not yet or just promoted to leading posts, as they have never shouldered leading responsibilities in the past, it is inevitable for them to be inexperienced. As pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the young comrade's "lack of leading experience is in objective existence. When a person is not at that post, he makes no plans for its tasks. Whatever posts they are assigned to, they will gradually gain improvement." Thus, we must not be overcritical and demand that the young cadres, the moment they take the leading posts, possess the rich leading experiences of the veteran cadres. We must permit them to undergo a course of continuous learning and gradually accumulate experience. If we negate this course, they will never gain experience.

Next, the substance of experience is broad and rich. The word experience generally refers to the knowledge and skill gained in social practice. Though the cadres' work functions and activities vary, they will all accumulate experience in certain aspects through their own practices. It is justifiable to say that the young cadres first joining the leading groups lack leadership experience. However, if we categorically claim that they are "without practical experience" or feel that only we ourselves are experienced and others not, it will be a sort of metaphysical viewpoint and somewhat arrogant and conceited. Third, experience, a historical category, is summarized under specific historical conditions, and its sphere of impact cannot but be subject to certain restrictions. The experience we gained in the past several decades cannot all be suitable for today. Even the experiences of success in the past may not all be compatible with the new conditions and situations and have to be replaced by fresh experiences. Today, when information is highly developed and knowledge rapidly renewed, what we need

is experience in leading the masses in the socialist modernization program. In terms of such leadership experience, not just the young comrades, but many old comrades know very little and deeply feel the void.

Fourth, experience is the result of the overall impact of culture, knowledge, intelligence, and energy. In terms of a cadre with a high educational level, much theoretical knowledge, high intelligence, and ample energy, if he pays attention to summarizing experience in practice, then, generally speaking, he will fairly easily gain experience of a universal and regular nature compatible with reality.

In terms of the issue of practical experience, we must overcome and rectify the old viewpoint in its interpretation. In the past, some comrades often equate experience with "service record," "age," and even "official title," on ground that only those with a long record of service, advanced age, and high position are experienced. It obviously is a one-sided view. As a rule, the young comrades are relatively superior in culture, knowledge and energy. As long as the burden is placed on them, after 2 or 3 years of tempering, they will accumulate leadership experience. Therefore, we must give attention to practical experience in cadre selection, but guard against overemphasizing them, for otherwise we will undermine the determination of the rapidly promoted young people and delay the progress of the "transformation" of the leading groups.

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NORTH REGION

LUGOUQIAO HISTORICAL RELICS RENOVATIONS COMMITTEE FORMED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 85 P 1

[Article By Liu Jingzhao [0491 0079 6856]: "Lugouqiao Historical Relics Renovations Committee Formed: Municipal Government Led With A Hundred Thousand Yuan Contribution"]

[Text] The Lugouqiao Historical Relics Renovations Committee was formed yesterday. Committee Chairman, Deputy Mayor Chen Haosu [7115 8504 5685] announced that the municipal governments has taken the lead in contributing one hundred thousand yuan to the organization.

This committee was launched by the Beijing People's Broadcast Station, Beijing Television Station, the BEIJING WANBAO, the Yanshan Publishing House, the Cultural Group of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Municipal Civil and Architectural Engineering Association, The Municipal Highways Society, and the Lugouqiao Archives. It has also been endorsed by the municipal government.

The mission of the committee is: first, under the leadership of the municipal government, plan the Lugouqiao area historical relics and historic site renovations, formulate programs and organise implementations. Secondly, raise funds for major repair of Lugouqiao and other monuments, soliciting contributions from patriotic citizens and overseas countrymen. Thirdly, assist in gathering relics, historic documents and materials in preparation for the building of the Museum of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japan. Fourthly, work on promotions and cultural exchange for the preservation of Lugouqiao area historic relics.

The committee charter which was passed yesterday welcome donations from organizations, the general public and overseas countrymen for the purpose of restoring Lugouqiao, Wanping City, the Museum of Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japan, the Tomb of the Resistant Martyrs of the July 7th Incident and other historic relics related to Lugouqiao. The charter specified that all contributors will be issued various contributor's certificates according to the amount contributed. Persons who contribute 1,000 yuan or more will be recognized by having their names inscribed on a plaque at the Wanping City. Contributions of 100,000 yuan and up will be individually recognized by a personal plaque. Contributions of funds sufficient for a structure will be recognized by a plaque placed at the structure.

The donated relics and documents will be transferred to the Lugouqiao Archives, or to the Museum of Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japan. Contributors will be given commemorative certificates and necessary money awards.

At yesterday's inaugural meeting, Jiao Ruoyu [3542 5387 1946], Lu Yu [7120 4416] and Bai Jiefu [4101 0094 1133] were named honorary committee chairmen. Hou Jingru [0230 6975 1172], Wei Chuantong [7614 0278 4827], Hou Renzhi [0230 0088 0037], Shan Shiyuan [0830 1102 1337], Luo Zhewen [5012 0772 2429] and Zhao Zhengjing [6392 2973 2533] were named advisors to the committee. The committee's regular office is at the Lugouqiao Archives.

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NORTH REGION

BEIJING'S TASKS IN BUILDING LEGAL SYSTEM

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Gong Chengzhong [7895 6134 1813]: "The Municipality's Second Working Conference On Democracy and Legal System Lists Seven Tasks For The Second Half Of The Year; Use Legal Weapon To Mobilize Various Construction Tasks"]

[Text] Yesterday, at the Beijing Municipality's second working conference on democracy and legal system, the municipal CPC committee brought up the plan to strengthen the cadres' legal concepts and spread general legal knowledge as a means to propel the municipality's democratic and legal construction into a new phase, and strive to achieve new progress in utilizing legal weapons to mobilize various construction tasks, and to effectively insure and promote construction of the two civilizations.

Since last December's first working conference, the municipality's various units have earnestly implemented the municipal committee's decisions and have accomplished much. At this conference the committee brought to a conclusion the tasks of the past 6 months, examined various current problems, and brought up the following seven major tasks on democratic and legal construction for the second half of this year:

Continue to train all levels of leading cadres. Leading cadres of departments, committees offices, bureaus, districts and county CPC committees, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, governments and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference who have not had training should be trained in four rotational sessions. Districts, counties and bureaus should continue to train cadres at levels above village and town chiefs, secretaries of party committees at enterprises, and plant managers. In addition, they should finish training their units' cadres above the party branch secretary level and section level within this year.

Assist all levels of leading cadres to systematically study the law, and grasp essential legal knowledge. Conduct lecturers and study sessions on law, and organize cadres in studying basic legal knowledge. All levels of party schools and cadre schools should add courses in legal education.

Promote basic legal knowledge and accelerate the rate of spreading basic legal knowledge.

Stress the imposition of local ordinances and regulations, and examine the process of enforcement of laws and regulations. This year's plan to draft 53 local regulations and ordinances should be completed as scheduled. During the third quarter, carry out a comprehensive examination of the enforcement of existing laws, regulations and ordinances. Leaders must personally attend to major legal cases.

Establish legal system organizations. Municipal government committees and offices should establish legal departments or regulations departments in the second half of this year. All district, county and municipal subordinate bureaus and head offices should also establish legal system organizations according to needs.

Underscore the training of legal specialists.

Strengthen the tasks and constructions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMAMENT, FIRE-CONTROL SYSTEM OF MI-28 HELICOPTER

Beijing GUOJI HANGKONG [INTERNATIONAL AVIATION] in Chinese No 6, 5 Jun 85 p 50

[Article by Si Wei [1835 4850]: "Armament, Fire-Control System of Mi-28 Attack Helicopter"]

[Text] The general data on the Mi-28 attack helicopter was reported in issue No 2, 1985, of this periodical. This article will put its stress on introducing the armament and fire-control system of this helicopter.

The Mi-28's aviation electronic equipment includes a fire-control system, a doppler navigation system, a map indicator, and a radar warning receiver. In the past, only Soviet fighters were equipped with radar warning receivers. However, because of the experience and lessons gained by the Mi-24 in the Afghan War, the Mi-28 is also fitted with this piece of equipment. In addition, to counter infrared and electronic detection, the Mi-28 is fitted with a large number of infrared tracers and electronic jamming filaments.

Fire-Control System

The fire-control system on the Mi-28 helicopter makes use of advanced technologies like forward-looking infrared and millimeter wave, and can be favorably compared to America's advanced AH-64 helicopter. The system includes the following parts: a sighting device, a fire-control computer, an atmospheric data computer, a forward-looking infrared sensor, as well as a laser range finder. It can control the firing of machine cannons, rocket projectiles, and air-to-air and air-to-surface guided missiles; and can aim at and attack targets on the surface and in the air, including tanks, armored vehicles, helicopters as well as other aircraft flying at low speed.

Fire-control radar is fitted in the nose section. Its housing is shaped like a cylinder, and the radar's cover is shaped like a hemisphere. This shows that the scanning geometrical figure of the radar's antenna can reach 90 degrees in each direction. The range of the radar's frequencies is from 3⁴ gigahertz to 40 gigahertz on the millimeter wave band. It can be used to measure the target's distance and tangential velocity, but, unlike the pulse-doppler radar, it cannot measure the target's radial speed. By the continuous scanning method, it can map and display terrain.

The forward-looking infrared sensor is located on the under side of the cover of the radar on the helicopter's nose, next to the front of the optical observation equipment. It has a magnifying power of 3 and 12 times. When the Mi-28 is in circumstances in which serious electronic countermeasures are being used against it, the forward-seeking infrared sensor can, by making use of the different thermal radiation characteristics of targets, detect and distinguish various types of targets. Therefore, it is a powerful means of countering electronic jamming.

The Mi-28's fire-control system, which is based on the millimeter wave radar and the forward-looking sensor, not only provides the Mi-28 helicopter with all-weather working capability in daylight, night, and under complex weather conditions, but also gives the helicopter the capability of approaching in a concealed manner and suddenly attacking a target. When the helicopter flies close to the target zone, the radar is switched off and only the forward-looking infrared sensor is used to look for the target. After the target is discovered, the radar is switched on. Thus, it is not easy for the helicopter to be detected by the enemy too early.

On-Board Armament

1. Machine cannon

The underpart of the Mi-28 helicopter's nose is fitted with a 23mm machine cannon that carries 500 rounds of shells.

2. Air-to-air guided missiles

When the Mi-28 has an anti-helicopter mission, at the most eight SA-14 modified air-to-air guided missiles can be attached under its short wing. The original series SA-14 surface-to-air guided missile, which was shoulder-launched, after being changed for air-to-air operational use, became the modified SA-14. This air-to-air guided missile can attack a target head-on.

Over the past several years, Western countries have intended to equip their combat helicopters with air-to-air guided missiles, and have conducted many experiments to this end, but up to now they have not yet done so. Therefore, in this respect the Mi-28 enjoys temporary superiority.

The performance data for the SA-14 modified air-to-air guided missile are: length 150 centimeters, diameter 7 centimeters, weight 10.5 kilograms, weight of launch device (with missile) 35 kilograms, and range 300 to 6,000 meters. Its steering nose is of the infrared type.

3. Antitank guided missile

When the Mi-28 is on an antitank mission at the most 16 AT-6 modified antitank guided missiles can be attached under its short wing. The AT-6 "Spiral" antitank guided missile is the main armament on the Soviet Union's active-duty Mi-8 and Mi-24 armed helicopters. It has two guidance modes: laser guidance and antenna electrically commanded guidance. Its range is 5 to 7 kilometers.

The modified AT-6, which was improved on the basis of the AT-6, besides being shorter in length and longer in range, has many improvements, mainly in its steering nose. It uses the radar steering and guidance mode. Millimeter wave technology is used on the steering nose guidance radar, and its working frequency is 94 gigahertz.

This new-type steering nose provides the Mi-28 helicopter with a highly advantageous tactical initiative when attacking a target. Under normal visual conditions, after the gunner detects and distinguishes, through his sighting device, an armored vehicle or tank within a distance of 9 to 10 kilometers, the helicopter is steered toward the target. After closing to within about 7 kilometers from the target, the gunner takes aim at the target and fires a modified AT-6 guided missile. After the missile, which flies at high speed, reaches the vicinity of the target exceedingly quickly, by use of the steering nose's millimeter wave radar, it automatically seeks the target until it hits it.

By comparison, the comparatively advanced antitank guided missiles that the Western countries now have, like the "Hellfire" missile (used on the AH-64), after being fired, still need personnel in the helicopter or on the surface to light up the target, so that the helicopter is exposed to enemy fire for a fairly long time, and therefore is very unsafe.

The performance data of the AT-6 modified antitank guided missile are: length 145 centimeters, diameter 13.5 centimeters, booster length 25 centimeters, weight of missile (without booster) 40 kilograms, weight of firing device (with missile) 200 kilograms, range 7 to 8 kilometers, and armor-piercing thickness 20 centimeters.

Recently, it was said that the "Hellfire II" will have an infrared imagery steering nose that cannot be controlled after the missile is fired. The "Wasp" air-to-surface antitank guided missile being developed by the United States also has a millimeter wave radar steering nose. It has the capability to distinguish fairly tall targets. It is expected to be put into overall production in 1988. Therefore, generally speaking, the missile armament (no matter whether it is an air-to-air missile or an antitank missile) on the Mi-28 helicopter now is slightly better than the missiles fitted on Western helicopters. Without a doubt, this is a new challenge to Western military forces.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT DISCUSSES MILITIA WORK

OW071213 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Military District recently sponsored a meeting to exchange experiences in training full-time militia officers.

Since the beginning of this year, the provincial military district has sponsored a total of 27 training classes and trained a total of 3,540 full-time militia officers, or 85.9 percent of the target number. Thanks to the knowledge in economic management and scientific and technical knowledge they have learned from those training classes, many full-time militia officers have successfully helped impoverished militiamen become affluent, thus contributing to expediting economic construction in the former revolutionary districts.

Addressing the meeting, Wang Baotian and Wang Guande, respectively commander and political commissar of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District, stressed: In training militia reservists, the relevant guidelines set forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council must be earnestly implemented. Emphasis should be placed on training full-time militia officers. Rotational training of full-time militia officers is essential for expediting Jiangxi's economic development and strengthening the reserve forces. Periodic training projects for training full-time militia officers should continue to be carried out.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT TRAINS STUDENTS

HK121602 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Not long ago, the Hainan Military District concluded winter training of 1,200 new students enrolled this year in the normal college and medical science department of Hainan University in military and other subjects. After examinations and exercises, the students have all passed examinations, with 80 percent of them attaining distinctions.

The training was conducted in accordance with the PRC military law's stipulations on providing military courses in high learning institutes and senior middle schools. The training focused on imparting the basic knowledge and skills of low-ranking military officers to the students. The basic knowledge and skills included Mao Zedong's thinking on people's war, the brief history of PLA, PLA regulations, knowledge of various [word indistinct], strategies for platoons and companies, and training in firing light weapons. The purpose in providing these military training courses to students is to train reserve service officers for the PLA and to lay down a foundation for building sources of reserve troops. This is a good means of simplifying the armed forces, maintaining fewer troops in peacetime, and providing more and better troops in war. The military training course has broadened the students' vision and knowledge, strengthened their ideas of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, cultivated their noble moral integrity, which includes courage and an indomitable spirit and fearing neither hardships nor death, and strengthened their sense of organization and discipline.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LANZHOU MR COMMENDS JOURNALISTS--The Lanzhou Military Region has presented awards to 16 advanced units in journalism work individuals who have scored achievements in press reporting. From 10 to 13 December, the military region held a journalism work conference. Commander Zhao Xianshun spoke at the beginning of the meeting. Political Department Deputy Director (Li Yuerui?) summed up this year's journalism work and put forward specific views on next year's work. Political Commissar Li Xuanhua spoke on how to make a success of news reporting based on the realities of the PLA units. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 85 HK] /9274

NINGXIA LEADERS ATTEND MEETING--The No 6 subgroup of the PLA heroes and models reporting group held its first report meeting in Yinchuan yesterday. Present were leading comrades of the party, government, and army in Ningxia including Li Xuezhi, Hei Baili, Shen Xiaozeng, Liu Guofan, Ma Qingnian, Liu Xueji, and Wang Huanmin. Hei Baili, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional government, presided and made a speech welcoming the group to Ningxia. [Summary from poor reception] [Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 7 Dec 85 HK] /9274

NEI MONGGOL MD LEADERS--On the morning of 3 December, a certain division of the Nei Monggol Military District ceremoniously held a rally to confer honors to and reward the 2d Howitzer Company and 10 commanders and fighters, who took emergency measures to rescue miners of (Bainaimiao) copper mine in Shiziwang Banner from a poisoning accident. At the rally, Cai Ying, commander of the Nei Monggol Military District, read the order conferring a collective second-class merit citation to the 2d Howitzer Company. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 85 SK] /9274

LANZHOU LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY--A Lanzhou Military Region meeting to sum up and present awards for greening work concluded in Lanzhou this afternoon. Since 1982, the commanders and fighters of the region have launched an extensive drive to plant grass and trees, scoring marked achievements. Lanzhou Military Region Commander Zhao Xianshun and Political Commissar Li Xuanhua presented brocade banners and certificates to award-winners. Li Xuanhua made a speech. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 85 HK] /9738

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